The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6044. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEACE OR WAR.

The Sentiment in France on Renewing Hostilities.

Declarations of a Radical Republican Society of Paris.

Jules Favre on Gambetta's Powers and Disposition.

Parisian Sensitiveness About Receiving Visitors.

The Germans Rigidly Exclude All Foreigners.

Open Letters Only Permitted to Leave the City.

Bourbaki Enters Switzerland With Consent of the Swiss.

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

The Emperor to Remain at Versailles—The Parisian Government Opposed to Renewing Hostilities—A "Radical Society" in Paris—An Outspoken Journal for Peace—The Assembly.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The *Provincial Correspondenz*, of today, states positively that the Emperor will remain at Versailles during the armistice, on account of the pending negotiations for peace. The Parisian Government, in its own most urgent interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a fresh outbreak of the war, and so utilizing the armistice to secure a real peace.

LILLE, Feb. 2.—*Le Progrès*, (newspaper,) of Lyons, publishes the programme of the Radical Society in Paris, founded by ROLLIN, DELESCLUZE and PEYROUTON. It pronounces for the Republic with one Assembly; an Executive to be chosen and recalled by the Assembly; the suppression of the standing army and substitution therefor of a militia comprising all citizens; the reduction of the Budget, and the abolition of the titles and privileges of nobility. It repudiates forever all wars for purposes of conquest, and concludes with the demand that no negotiations be made with the Prussians while they remain on French soil.

LILLE, Feb. 2.—The *Echo du Nord* is in favor of peace. It calls the appeals for resistance made by the municipality of Bordeaux encroachments upon the powers of the Constituent Assembly.

Meetings are being called in the Northern Departments to nominate candidates for the Assembly.

The Armistice Accepted by All the Departments but One—Feeling in London on the Prussian Demands on France.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—All the Departments, except Bouches-du-Rhone, have accepted the armistice. The elections will take place in the Departments on the 8th.

In London there is a general feeling of dismay and anger at the outrageous and unbearable terms proposed by the Germans. If enforced, the war will soon be resumed.

Gambetta's Powers and Disposition—Will He Accept the Situation—Conversation Between Bismarck and Jules Favre—Trochu's State of Mind.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2.—In his last interview with BISMARCK, FAVRE showed deep feeling. His spirit is much broken down. During the conversation, particularly on the subject of food in Paris, FAVRE was greatly agitated and frequently burst into tears.

BISMARCK expressed a doubt of the course of GAMBETTA and his associates at Bordeaux, who were comparatively exempt from the horrors of the war, and thought that, probably, they would refuse to yield their power.

FAVRE replied that the powers of GAMBETTA were only delegated to him by the Government for the National Defense, and that his (FAVRE'S) authority was not that of Paris alone, but of the whole country. He did not believe that GAMBETTA would claim the power to act in opposition to the Government at Paris. If he did so his removal would take place immediately. FAVRE stated that Gen. TROCHU was in a terrible state of sorrow and distress, adding: "*Je tremble pour sa vie.*"

AFFAIRS AT PARIS

Opening of a Bureau of Supplies at Dieppe—Provisions Invited from all Sections—Foreign Visitors not Desired in Paris During her Distress—Bismarck Ill—Open Letters only Allowed to Leave the City.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Noon.—A Bureau for receiving and forwarding provisions to Paris has been established at Dieppe. Supplies from all quarters are invited.

ODO RUSSELL telegraphs on the 31st from Versailles that postal service has been reestablished from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe, which ports are now in communication by steam-ship with England.

The French do not wish foreigners to enter Paris until the city has been revictualed, and no exception will be made to the regulation to that effect, which has been made by the German authorities.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Versailles, says BISMARCK is indisposed, and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Open letters for the provinces and abroad can now be posted in Paris, but the transmission of sealed letters is forbidden.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Operations Suspended in the South by a Convention—Escape of a French Corps from Manteuffel—Surrender or Escape into Switzerland the Alternatives of Bourbaki—He Chooses the Latter.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Military operations in the South of France have been concluded by a convention.

ZURICH, Feb. 1.—The Twenty-fourth French Corps, forming a portion of the Army of the East, has escaped the grasp of the Germans under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and moved toward Lyons.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that Gen. MANTEUFFEL has refused to recognize the armistice, and that disregarding the protests of the French commander, has continued hostilities by which he has forced the French Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland.

Gen. CLINCHART, who now commands the Army of the East, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities, and crosses into Switzerland with his whole army today. Gen. BILLOT covers the retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Noon.—The entrance of BOURBAKI'S army into Switzerland was effected in accordance with a convention between Gens. CLINCHART and HERZOG.

Manteuffel's Captures from the Retreating French—Every Avenue of Escape Closed.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL reports that the Fourteenth Division of his army captured ten guns and seven *mitrailleuses*, and took two Generals and 4,000 men prisoners, at Chaffois and Sombacourt, west of Pontarjier. The Seventh Brigade coming up on the south the next day captured two eagles and 2,000 more prisoners at Frasne, half-way on the road between Chaupagnole and Pontarlier. Our losses were light. The roads to Pontarlier were strewn with material abandoned by the retreating French. Every avenue of escape for the latter is closed on French soil.

A Movement to Send a Cargo of Food to France from the United States—$75,000 to be Raised—The Government Invited to Provide a Ship.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A movement has been started here by several wealthy citizens to raise the sum of $75,000, to purchase provisions and load a ship to be sent to the relief of the French, provided the Government will furnish a United States vessel to carry the provisions.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Proposed Aid to Suffering France—Government Vessels that Can be Quickly Dispatched—Necessity for Prompt Action—Vessels Fitting Out.

The resolutions before Congress to send seed and supplies to the suffering peasantry of France, in a man-of-war, are likely to pass, and the naval authorities are discussing the question as to what vessel can be fitted out for the extraordinary mission. The frigate *California*, Capt. CLITZ, is now undergoing slight repairs at the Yard, and could be prepared for sea as soon as her cargo could be collected. Unfortunately, ships of her class are not well adapted for the service suggested by the Senate, as they have no great storage capacity, and cannot carry large cargoes, as most of the room is taken up by the men and quarters for the officers, together with the necessary magazines and store rooms required by the ship. If the *California* is to be dispatched on this charitable and peaceful mission, to be effective, a portion of her battery must be taken out, and two-thirds of her sea stores landed, in order to give space for her cargo, which could be stowed on her gun deck as well as in the hold, if necessary. Besides the *California* there is the store-ship *Supply*, only partially dismantled, that could be got ready in a short time. She has large capacity, and could carry more than the *California*. What is greatly needed in carrying out the charitable objects of Congress is dispatch. Spring is approaching, and the time for planting will have arrived in France quite as soon as the most expeditious aid could reach the starving farmers of the Northern provinces. The *California* could be dispatched to give the first installment of aid as a national and official indorsement, while the balance of supplies would more rapidly reach their destination through the transatlantic steam-ship lines from this port, the vessels of which are better adapted for freighting than men-of-war. However, the *California* can be made ready to receive a cargo as soon as it can be collected, and the charitable offerings of our people delivered with that éclat which seems appropriate to the occasion.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Spirited Scene at the Academy—A Notable and Brilliant Assemblage—The Patrons of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

From 10 o'clock last evening until the "wee sma' hours" there was a very large number of distinguished and fashionable people participating in the Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at the Academy of Music. The ball, which is regarded by some as the most *recherché* of the season, and which is invariably patronized by the *élite* of the City, enjoys a wide-spread popularity, and never fails to attract a brilliant assemblage. Last evening it was attended by about 2,000 ladies and gentlemen, representing the very best society of New-York. The dresses which were worn were of the most costly description, and fairly captivated the spectator. At midnight the scene on the floor of the Academy was of the most animated character, being unexceptional in brilliancy, attractiveness, and in every respect, the arrangements for the ball were well conducted, and were executed in the most smooth and acceptable manner. Considerable praise was bestowed on the order of dancing, which was arranged with the greatest nicety. Among the distinguished gathering present may be mentioned the following named gentlemen: Gen. McDowell, Gen. Kiddoo, Mr. C. H. Jacquelin, Hon. Wilson G. Hunt, Commodore Harmony, Mayor Hall and others. Gen. F. C. Barlow, Hon. Le Grand B. Cannon, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. Francis Gordon Brown, Mr. Nathan Appleton, Mr. Rudolph Schack, Hon. Augustus Schell, Mr. Isaac Sherman, Dr. Marion Simms, Mr. T. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Cornelius DuBois, Jr., Mr. Richard S. Dana, Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, Hon. Clarkson Potter, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Mahlon Sands, Mr. Edward Renwick, Jr.

The following is a list of some of the ladies who were present: Mrs. Louis Hoffman, Mrs. James Thayer, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Fred. Suydam, Mrs. H. A. Smythe, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. Francis A. Skiddy, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. George B. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. Chas. O'Conor, Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Lawrence Jerome, Mrs. Adita Iselin, Mrs. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. James G. Fargo, Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Mrs. Cornelius DuBois, Mrs. Dr. Carnochan, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. J. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Geo. Cabot Ward, Mrs. C. Waddell, Mrs. F. L. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. C. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton, Mrs. Bierstadt, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Edmund Benedict, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbott, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. G. Winthrop Gray, Mrs. Chas. K. Garrison, Mrs. Admiral Godon, Mrs. John C. Fremont, and Mrs. Richard Hoffman.

The ball was graced by the presence of one burly and notorious individual, known to the community by the patent title of "Prince," who walked through the Academy in a very disconsolate and dejected manner, the cause of which, it was rumored, was the refusal of the managers to sell him a private box in which he could display his uniform and his solitaire diamond.

Consumption and its Remedies—Lecture by Dr. A. O'Leary.

Dr. A. O'LEARY delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, on diseases of the throat and lungs. In his preparatory observations he condemned the use of tea and coffee, as they tax the liver, and those who use them to any extent are prone to headache, neuralgia and other affections. We lose, he said, a great many in this country by consumption, but not as many as are lost in the British islands. Prof. SIMPSON estimated that 200,000 die there annually of consumption. Living under the shadow of trees causes consumption; they are healthy at a distance from the house, as they absorb malaria. Many die of consumption who show few symptoms of the disease previous to death. Artemus Ward, he said, died of consumption shortly after delivering his lecture on the Mormons in Piccadilly, though his voice on that occasion showed no symptoms of failure. Had he remained in the West he might be alive today. The public halls in England are not kept warm, which is one reason why there are so many deaths there. Cod-liver oil never cured a case of consumption. The best remedy for diseased lungs, sore throat and colds, was inhalation through a tube, the fluid to consist of tolu, one oz.; alcohol, one pint, and oil of bitter almonds, one drachm.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome Resolved on for the Capital of Italy—The Portuguese Cabinet.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 232 against 29, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis DE AVILA has succeeded in the work of reconstructing the Portuguese Cabinet.

English Comment on the Butler Irish-Exile Resolution.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* comments on Gen. BUTLER'S resolution welcoming the Irish exiles as an unprecedented proceeding. If serious, it can only be treated as an act of avowed hostility. It cannot, however, regard it as more than a part of a discreditable game pursued by unscrupulous politicians who are doing their best to reduce the character of the American representative Government, and are anxious to secure the Irish vote.

CUBA.

The Captured Cargo of the Hornet Brought to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The steamer *Maisi* arrived here today, bringing the captured cargo of the filibuster steamer *Hornet*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Claimants for the Presidio Military Reservation—Water in the Sutro Tunnel—Destructive Fire in Virginia City, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Evening *Bulletin* asserts, editorially, that the pretensions of the various parties to portions of the Presidio Military Reservation rest solely on an assignment of the claims of one FELIX ARGENTI, who bought State school land warrants and located them on this reservation, and that they have not the shadow of a title or equitable claim, the whole affair being a fraud; and that the proposition in Congress to give them the property which is now of immense value, is denounced by everybody as an infamous swindle....The Sutro Tunnel is in 1,800 feet, and has struck a large body of water....The Apache Indians in Arizona are growing bolder, and make daily raids into the Pimo and Gila Reservations, which hitherto had been considered safe. More troops are urgently called for....The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada, for years occurred this morning. The flames crossed D-street, and swept two-thirds of the east side of the street from Union to Sutton avenues. At one time the stables of McKAY, corner of D and Union streets, were on fire, and the work of tearing down the building to save Piper's Opera-house was commenced, but by the exertions of the firemen it was saved. Along D-street, on the east and west sides, the destruction was sweeping. The losses and insurances have not yet been ascertained. PAT LYONS and a boot-black known as "Snorkey," who were sleeping in Mr. SHERMAN'S house, were not awakened in time to escape, and perished in the flames.

THE EAST.

New-York Senators Going to Massachusetts to Learn Something—An Accusation of Arson.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—It is announced that eight or ten members of the New-York Senate are coming here, to-morrow night, to acquaint themselves with the Massachusetts Legislature and other interesting objects. They will remain till Monday.....MERRITT F. CARLTON, a trader of Fitchburg, is under $2,000 bail, being charged with the intent to burn his store and to defraud the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Weather at the Top of Mount Washington.

SUMMIT, MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.15 being a change since last report of minus .70; thermometer, 13°; relative humidity, .90; wind, west; velocity of wind, thirty-six miles per hour. Until 12 o'clock, the whole country, except a few isolated peaks, was covered with clouds. In the valley it was quite dark, and seemed to threaten a storm, but here there was dazzling brightness, and the sunlight was reflecting from the sea of clouds. At sunset there was a blaze of golden light reflected from the clouds that filled the valleys westward.

The Kensington-Templar Collision—The Account Given by the Captain of the Latter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—The bark *Templar*, of Baltimore, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday morning last for Rio Janeiro, met with a serious accident on the same evening. Capt. WILSON reports that he was running off East-South-east with a good westerly breeze. The night shut in a little thick, and he took in some of the light sails to let her go along easily. About 8½ o'clock he discovered a steamer's lights on the starboard bow. The bark held on her way until he discovered that the steamer did not see him, and if he had kept on she would have struck him amidships. As a last resort he put his helm hard aport, hoping to clear the steamer, but the distance was too short, and the vessels came into collision. The bow of the *Templar* struck the steamer well aft, tearing away the bark's bowsprit, jibboom, head-rigging and chains, and smashing her stem, while she cut a large hole in the steamer. The vessels then got clear of each other, and the crew of the bark went to work clearing away the wreck, and soon discovered that one of their number was missing. Subsequently it was ascertained that he got aboard the steamer, and was rescued with the passengers of the latter. The steamer, which proved to be the *Kensington*, from Charleston to Boston, sunk in about half an hour after the collision. The *Templar* has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

The Filkins Case in Albany—An Effort to Postpone the Trial.

ALBANY, Feb 2.—In the case of FILKINS, the counsel for the prisoner today urged that the trial be put off until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in May. The District-Attorney, on the other hand, insisted that the trial should take place at an adjourned term of the Court, in a few weeks, while the facts are fresh in the minds of the witnesses. A further hearing in the matter will take place on Saturday. HALPINE is able to walk about in the hospital.

The Coal Miners and Operators—Object of the Philadelphia Meeting.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Feb. 2.—It is now rumored that the purpose of the meeting of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region in Philadelphia today is to meet representatives from the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, appointed at a session held at Pittson, on Tuesday, to make arrangements for resumption. The basis will probably be prepared so that work will be commenced about the 15th inst.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 2.—Everything is quiet in the Luzerne County coal region at present. It is reliably reported that operations will be resumed in a short time. Whatever is done in the Schuylkill region, will probably be followed in Luzerne County.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The largest coal meeting ever known in America was held at the Commercial Exchange today. The meeting was called by the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. GOWAN, President of that road, was elected Chairman. He addressed the meeting at length, and called attention to the necessity of coal operators combining to prevent strikes among the miners in future. The object of the meeting was to form a capital combination against the secret societies of miners. It is estimated that $165,000,000 capital was represented. A committee, consisting of Mr. GOWAN and others, left Philadelphia to-night to meet New-York operators to-morrow morning. It was unanimously resolved to keep the proceedings secret.

THE WEST.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney's Trial—Testimony Taken on the Second Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY by the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning. A letter from Mr. CHENEY to Bishop WHITEHOUSE, dated June, 1869, in which he says that after deliberate and prayerful consideration he came to the conclusion in the difference between them than that which he has expressed in conversation with the Bishop, was introduced and read. The defense objected, and, after argument, the Court decided to receive the letter. Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, of St. James' Church, BRYAN PHILPOT, a member of Mr. CHENEY'S church, and others, occupied the remainder of the day in giving testimony.

A Child Whipped to Death by His Father in Indiana—The County in Pursuit of the Murderer.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Information has just reached this city of a murder, which took place on Monday last, in the township of Wayland, Alleghany County, Mich. JOSEPH WHEATON, a notorious and desperate character, lost his wife about six years ago. They had a son about one year old, whom WHEATON gave to a Mr. BAIRD, who kept the child without interference until last Fall. Since then WHEATON three times took possession of the child, and on Monday last, because the boy wished to return to Mr. BAIRD'S family, he was whipped to death. The excitement in the neighborhood is very great, and the people have armed themselves, and are hunting for the murderer.

Turfmen's National Congress—Election of Officers—An Entertainment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Turfmen's National Congress met today pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Rules reported progress, and asked for further time. The Committe on Permanent Organization, reported the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and the report was adopted:

President, Amasa Sprague, Providence, R.I.; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. H. Smith, Providence, R.I.; Board of Appeals, T. J. Vail, Connecticut; George C. Hall, New-York; H. S. Russell, Massachusetts; C. J. Hamlin, New-York; C. W. Woolley, Ohio; K. C. Barker, Michigan; David A. Gage, Illinois; Yates H. Bernard, New-York.

The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow evening. After the meeting the delegates were entertained by the Buffalo Driving Park Association and addresses were made.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The funeral of HANLON, who was executed yesterday, was conducted in a very quiet manner today. Only the members of the family and near relatives were present. The remains were placed in a coffin covered with black cloth and silver-mounted. There were but six carriages and a hearse.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The large tobacco factory of the Messrs. BROWN & PAIGE was burned this evening. The building and machinery were worth $8,000, and the stock of tobacco from $12,000 to $15,000; insurance, $13,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Judge THOMAS BOLTON, at one time a prominent politician of this city, died here last night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—All the available force of the Cold Spring Foundry has been set to work for the manufacture of 60,000 bomb-shells, for whom is not yet made public.

PORSHMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 2.—The body of Capt. N. B. HARRISON, of the navy, was taken from the *Tuscarora* today and placed in the chapel in the Navy-yard, to wait for conveyance to his former home in Pennsylvania, in the *Tallapoosa*. The officers of the vessel and of the yard formed the procession.

DECORAH, Iowa, Feb. 2.—A fire occurred here at 4 o'clock this morning and destroyed the stores of Messrs GODDARD & HENRY, dry goods, SMOUT, hardware, and Mrs. ADAMS, millinery. Loss $20,000.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Delegations and the Officers of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Wait Upon Them—Addresses and Toasts.

During the early part of yesterday the Fenian exiles spent their time in comparative quiet. The only delegation that waited on them was one from "The Working Men's International Association," in the persons of F. A. SORGE and BAPTIST HUBERT. The subject of the address presented by them must yet remain a secret to the public, as the recipients have not taken any action upon it. An affirmative answer was sent to the Brooklyn Common Council's offer of a public reception, the appointment of a day for it, after the occurrence of the New-York demonstration, to rest with the municipality.

In the evening, a deputation of thirteen from the I. R. B. held a secret conference with the exiles, and at a later hour all the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in full uniform, waited upon them, and were received in the guests' room, where, amid flowing bumpers of champagne, the following address was read by Capt. LYDDY, Chairman of the Committee:

To the Irish Exiles:

GENTLEMEN: In the name of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, we welcome you to this free land, and we tender you our cordial congratulation on your release from the terrible imprisonment that you have suffered at the hands of the British aristocracy. We are of your race, and we welcome you as brethren released from bondage. We are sons of the Republic, and we recognize in you hardy champions of the rights of the people. As soldiers we greet you as members of that gallant band who, in all lands and ages, have unflinchingly battled against aristocratic misgovernment. We have made you this formal visit, in our official capacity, to evidence our unquestioned sympathy with your noble cause, our admiration for yourselves personally, who, in and times that tried men's souls, displayed an heroic endurance worthy of the best days of old Greece and Rome. Your personal bearing under terrible trials is the best evidence to the world of the nobility and holiness of the cause of Irish freedom. The cause will ever command our sympathy and support, and we pledge to you our best wishes for your personal welfare in the ultimate fulfillment of that divine longing for immortality—the immortality of independence which has ever been a characteristic of the Irish nationality. With renewed expression of our high esteem, we are very faithfully yours,

Col. CAVANAGH.
And the Officers of the Sixty-ninth.

Gen. F. T. BURKE and O'DONOVAN ROSSA responded suitably, and after many toasts had been given, drunk, and responded to, Mrs. ROSSA was introduced to the officers, who a little time after dispersed.

Fires Last Night.

At 6¼ o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the attic of No. 68 Cliff-street, occupied by J. CUMPERT, manufacturer of jewel cases, who sustained a loss of $500. The first floor is occupied by EUGENE ELY, dealer in paper stock; damage by water, $200. The second floor is occupied by JOHN W. WEIDBURGER, hide broker; damage, $400. The third floor is occupied as a place for the storage of furniture, which was damaged to the extent of $100. The building is owned by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ; damage, $500. All of the losses are covered by insurance. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

About the same hour another fire occurred in the one-story frame building No. 266 East Eighty-sixth-street, occupied by JOHN CORODON, as a dwelling, and owned by MICHAEL COLLINS, where a damage of $100 was occasioned. Origin, a defective stove-pipe.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant Club, held last evening at No. 375 Broome-street, was addressed by F. D. CURTIS. He earnestly exhorted the Republicans of this ward to harmonize and unite in one club. There are two clubs now. This one is presided over by J. VAN BOORST, the other by WM. GASSY. He assured them that their only chance of making head against Tammany was in unity of action. After his address the following resolution was adopted, as drafted by the Committee appointed for that purpose, Thos. H. Riley, Geo. Coleman, Mr. Dempsey, Wm. Churchill and Jas. Costello.

Whereas, It was demonstrated beyond doubt that the President and some of the other officers of the Republican Association of the Third Assembly District in the City of New-York, of which the undersigned were members, had been seduced by Tammany Hall, and co-operated with that disreputable organization to defraud Republican voters and elect Democrats, by distributing and voting the Tammany ticket; and,

Whereas, It was deemed important by the true friends of the Republican Party, the same having been members of the old association, that a genuine Republican organization should be maintained in the Third Assembly District, a meeting was held at the old head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, on the 25th of November, 1870, and a Grant Club duly organized, which has continued to meet at the same head-quarters up to this date; and,

Whereas, Our object and purpose is to associate together all the true friends of the Administration who have not been corrupted by Tammany Hall; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially invite all Republicans of the above character to unite with us, and we pledge ourselves to act with them in harmony and brotherly love in order, if possible, in this district to secure peace, prosperity and success.

After a few remarks from other gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

OPEN TO ALL.

The New Emanuel Church—An Ecclesiastical Experiment—An Episcopalian Church Open to All Denominations—"Where is the Church?"

The formal opening for divine service of the Emanuel Church, the handsome new building at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, according to the beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place at 8 o'clock last night, and was witnessed by a crowded and respectable congregation. The church is cruciform in plan, with stained glass windows, and is tastefully though plainly fitted up. The first portion of the work was taken in hands last May, and all is now completed, save the spire. The cost, will be, exclusive of the plot, over $14,000.

Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, rector, officiated, assisted by the associate minister, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER. A number of clergymen of different denominations attended by invitation, and were seated near the altar rails.

After the reading of the lessons, Rev. Mr. THRALL, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, who was to address them on the part of the Episcopalians, he felt it his duty to assume that gentleman's place. He then said: When an institution of this kind is established, it is right that the community should know the principles on which it is founded. We have been, ever since the Reformation, trying to answer the question, "Where is the Church?" Our theological libraries are almost filled with controversial documents, showing it is this, or that, or the other. After these 300 years of controversy and bitterness, we find ourselves no nearer the end than we were before, and the Christian world is just now turning over a new leaf and finding out, after all, that God, who never made two trees alike, who never made two human faces alike, or two blades of grass alike, is not making the different branches of his Church alike, and intended that there shall be differences; and we are learning that we are different branches of the one Church. How have we learned this? We ought to have learned it from the Bible long ago, for it was there from the beginning. The Christian world generally, are learning it from the census. We find from the United States Census that the great mass of the Christian people of this land are divided into several different evangelical denominations; that these denominations hold their own, and represent different phases of the human mind. It has been very hard for us Episcopalians to learn this, but we are learning it. The Almighty pours out his spirit on the Presbyterians, for example, for the Presbyterians preach from the Word of God, and the people show the fruit of that preaching in their lives. Their last look is on the Cross; and their first in heaven on the Saviour; and if God recognizes these different denominations, we must, and that is the end of it; and if nine-tenths of the Christian people are of different denominations, and nine-tenths of the operations of the Holy Spirit among other Christian people, we have no right to ostracise them unless we wish to contend against the Almighty. A young lady asked me, the other day, have we not unity enough? I am not satisfied that when we establish a church in a Western town we send four different clergymen to wrangle, and that we send clergymen of different names from the same place to China and Japan, until they tell us to go home and settle our differences.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, representing the Dutch Reformed Church, delivered an address full of interesting historical reminiscences of the old times when the first Dutch Church on Manhattan was opened to the chaplain of the British commander, and the ministers of the British forces reciprocated that courtesy to the ministers of the Dutch churches, when this country was occupied by the British.

Rev. Dr. CROOKE, a Methodist clergyman, reviewed the different denominations, and declared that he was against a "caste" religion, for Christianity is divine, love come down to all, even the lowest, and when they said Christ was the friend of publicans and sinners, he never denied the charge.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Baptist, briefly addressed the congregation, saying he fraternized on that platform with all who love Christ.

Rev. Mr. THRALL then referred to a printed document scattered through the church, containing a statement of the principles of the new Church, to this effect: "Our resolve is unrestricted fraternity and communion with the other evangelical denominations," and said a good deal depended on the success of the new church. If it succeeded on those principles, similar churches would be started in Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. He also stated he had received a telegram from Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who promised to attend, saying he was detained at home, but would arrive if possible before the conclusion of the service.

A collection was then taken up, which amounted to $400, of which Rev. Dr. ROGERS contributed $50, and JOSEPH BRIEN $50. The rest was collected in sums of $10 chiefly, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Personating a Catholic Priest.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JAMES H. O'CARROLL was charged with obtaining a pair of shoes, worth $8, from WM. MONAGHAN, of No. 165 Madison-street, on false pretenses. It appeared that the prisoner represented himself to be a Catholic priest engaged in visiting the sick and other charitable offices, and induced MONAGHAN to advance him the goods on credit. The shoes were made and conveyed to the residence of CARROLL'S father in Clinton-street, when the latter expressed a desire to be furnished with a similar pair, adding that all his money was expended for charitable purposes. This, however, the complainant refused to do, and the circumstance exciting his suspicions he made inquiries in regard to the prisoner and ascertained that he was an impostor. Several other charges of a similar nature were preferred against the prisoner, who was fully committed for trial.

Commissioners of Docks.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, a resolution was adopted permitting the Eighth and Ninth avenue, and the Harlem Railroad Companies, and the Fifth-avenue Stage Companies, to dump snow at certain piers on the East and North Rivers. The Knickerbocker Ice Company was permitted to erect a shed on Pier No. 49, North River. It was determined to enforce a penalty of $1 per day on all persons who use horses on piers without laying down a tram platform for them. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Pilots, complaining of the dumping of refuse into the docks, and was referred to the Committee having similar subjects in charge. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga...	30.17	52	N.	V. gentle.	Cloudy.
Baltimore.......	30.11	41	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass...	29.68	35	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo.........	30.08	21	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Charleston......	30.16	57	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne......	29.69	28	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago........	30.20	24	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O..	30.45	29	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland......	30.31	21	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinth.........	29.73	23	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit.........	30.20	16	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn..	29.60	18	S. W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.24	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.47	37	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee.....	30.07	16	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.....	30.40	51	N.	V. gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans...	30.42	55	N.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Omaha..........	30.09	37	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego.........	29.90	21	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	30.08	37	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg.......	30.36	25	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Portland, Me..	29.58	39	N.W.	Very high.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.12	18	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco..	31.92	53	....	Calm.	Clear.
Savannah.......	30.23	59	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul.........	29.77	32	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, O.......	30.29	19	S. W	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington....	30.10	37	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.13	60	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk.........	30.05	51	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London....	29.80	33	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Personal.

Mr. ISAAC M. LONG, well known in literary and theatrical circles, was among the passengers by the *Russia*. Mr. LONG returns direct from Rome.

Miss CELIA LOGAN KELLOGG, sister of OLIVE LOGAN, is stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel.

ALBANY.

Tweed's Scheme for Supplying Additional Croton—Chinese Labor—Taxing Mortgages—The Erie Directors Act—The Rising Sun of Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

TWEED'S bill to provide a further supply of water for the City of New-York, was up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, and occupied the larger part of the session. Several amendments were proposed to prevent the scheme becoming a job of the "Ring," but all were voted down except one by Mr. WOODIN, providing that the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals should be allowed from any legal proceeding before the Special or General Term of the Supreme Court growing out of the taking of lands or private property by the Corporation of New-York for the purposes of the bill. Mr. LEWIS tried still further to guard the rights of private persons by offering an amendment requiring legal proceedings affecting such rights to be had in the judicial district in which the land taken might be situated, instead of compelling the owners of such land to go to New-York to defend their rights, as required by the bill; but this amendment was rejected by a party vote. Mr. PARKER offered an amendment that the bonds to be issued by the City of New-York in procuring the additional water supply should not exceed one million dollars, but TWEED objected to this, and it also was rejected. TWEED, however, informed the Senate that the expense would not probably reach the sum of one million of dollars. The cost of the lakes required, he said, would not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which, it will be perceived, is a slight increase on the thirty thousand dollars which TWEED paid for them, and which he had before announced he was ready to accept and transfer all his right and title to the City. With the single amendment of WOODIN, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

"RUINED BY CHINESE CHEAP LABOR."

Mr. TWEED this morning introduced a bill sent up here by some Metropolitan Bill Nye, making it a misdemeanor for any person to bring "Chinese or Coolie laborers" into this State under a contract for labor made elsewhere. TWEED said he introduced the bill by request, and did not consider himself, on that account, committed in its favor.

MORTGAGES AND TAXATION.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. It is claimed to be difficult to obtain loans on bond and mortgage, owing to their being subject to taxation, while United States bonds, being exempt, furnish a more desirable investment. As an illustration of the conflicting legislation that is common here, simultaneously with the introduction of MURPHY'S bill in the Senate, Mr. HAYES, of New-York, introduced in the Assembly a bill exempting real estate, incumbered by mortgage, from taxation, beyond the surplus of the assessment over the mortgage, and requiring the mortgagor to give notice to the assessor of the amount of the mortgage and the holder of the same, in order that it may be assessed as personal property.

THE ASSEMBLY.

This being "general order" day in the Assembly the proceedings were devoid of interest, as no bill of special importance was under consideration. The bill to renew the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years was ordered to a third reading. For the first time this Winter the Assembly voted to hold an evening session to-night.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' ACT.

Mr. GOODRICH went before the Railroad Committee last evening to ask them to fix a date for the hearing on the bill, introduced at the beginning of the session, to repeal the Erie Directors' act of 1869. The Committee promised to grant a hearing a week from next Wednesday. By that time the session will be almost half through. Erie has not been officially represented here during the last two weeks, unless the thin, good-looking gentleman, with the attenuated moustache, who perambulates the corridors of the Delavan, and glories in the title of Lieutenant-Colonel of FISK'S regiment, is acting as their agent.

THE RISING SUN OF DEMOCRACY.

Since the decision in the Twombly-Carey case, Mr. JOHN CAREY, member from the Seventh District of New-York, has become the lion of the Legislature, and is conceded to be the rising man of his party. The party has long wanted a leader in this State, and every earnest, true-hearted Democrat has been anxiously looking for the coming man. The country members have hoped he would turn up from the rural districts, and that the good old days when such men as SILAS WRIGHT, WILLIAM L. MARCY, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and the like, led the Democracy of the Empire State to victory, might once more return; but after a careful examination of the material on hand, it was found that none came up to the required standard, and the hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy were reluctantly compelled to yield their local preferences and prejudices, and concentrate their support on Mr. CAREY. This was the reason they voted so unanimously to keep him in his seat. Nothing short of the absolute necessity of having a leader for the party would have constrained such men as HILL, of Chemung, WEED, of Clinton, and especially the high-toned RANDALL, of Cortland, to stultify themselves as lawyers and men of honor, by voting to disfranchise 400 voters of the Seventh District on such testimony as was furnished by Tammany Hall. But party necessity, like any other necessity, knows no law, and now that the deed is done, and CAREY is made the leader of the Democratic Party of the State, the public will doubtless be anxious to know something about him. The materials for the biography of New-York politicians are always scanty and hard to get at. They have a peculiar modesty about them that shrinks from publicity, and constrains them to silence in the matter of their antecedents. Suffice it to say that the rising sun of the Democratic Party was born in New-York, if he wasn't born in Ireland, and that he is a merchant who traffics in vinous spirits, or, as one of his admirers remarked, keeps a gin-mill on the corner of Amity and Macdougal streets. He is a spare-built man, about thirty-five years of age; has a contemplative physiognomy, which some attribute to deep thought, and others to too much smoking. He seldom opens his mouth as a speaker in the Assembly, but therein he is not unlike Hon. Mr. RANDALL, who is the embodiment of all the wisdom, honor and dignity of old-fashioned Democracy. He knows as well as anybody else, that "still water runs deep," and that it is'nt they who gabble most that really shape the opinions of mankind. He takes his model, so far as genius can pattern after mediocrity, from PETER B. SWEENY. But he is more affable than SWEENY, and will make a more popular leader. He is also more imbued with the true elements of modern Democracy. In a word, the Democratic Party of the Empire State can congratulate itself that in Mr. JOHN CAREY it has a leader who is a representative, in his own person, of all the qualities and attributes, political, social and convivial, that distinguishes the party at the present day. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—Prohibiting the employment of Chinese or coolie labor. [Mr. TWEED said he had introduced this bill at the request of the working men of New-York, and was not prepared to say he was in favor of it.]

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Long Island Loan and Trust Company with a capital of $500,000.

By Mr. MURPHY—Prohibiting the throwing of offal, &c., in the East and North Rivers; also, to exempt bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation.

By Mr. LEWIS—For the better protection of life from explosions.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Authorizing attorneys and counselors to take affidavits and acknowledgments.

Enlarging the powers of the Buffalo Insurance Company.

Providing for the payment of the expense for publishing the State Official Canvass. Favorably.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the City of Binghamton to borrow money for improvements.

Incorporating the Clarkson Cemetery.

Authorizing Binghamton to purchase a toll-house.

Incorporating the Turnvereins in the City of New-York.

CANAL TOLLS ON APPLES AND VEGETABLES.

Mr. LORD offered the following:

Resolved, If the Assembly concurs, that the Canal Board be respectfully requested to reduce the rates of tolls on apples, potatoes, and all esculent roots to one mill per 1,000 pounds, being the rate imposed under the toll sheet of 1852. Laid on the table under the rules.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Making a just division of the estates of debtors. Third reading.

Providing for the election of a Supervisor-at-Large for Kings County. Third reading.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary. Third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Barrett Bridge Company. Passed.

Requiring railroad companies to pay laborers once a month, in case contractors fail to do so. Progress.

Providing for a better supply of pure water for the City of New-York.

Recess to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Prohibiting burials in the cemetery, corner of Delaware and Worth streets, Buffalo. Ordered to a third reading.

Chartering the East Chester Savings Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the City of Lockport to raise money to pay indebtedness. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the Utica Savings Bank charter. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Southern Tier Savings Bank at Elmira. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of Tottenville, Staten Island. Ordered to a third reading.

Appropriating money to pay the State printing expenses. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing Suffolk County to raise $35,000 to pay for a County Poor-house. Ordered to a third reading.

To punish mortgagees of personal property who fraudulently sell, assign, or secrete such property. Third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

MR. TWOMBLY'S COUNSEL.

Mr. GOODRICH, on a motion of privilege, called attention to an article in the *Argus*, charging him with acting as counsel for Mr. TWOMBLY. He stated that he did not appear as counsel for that gentleman, except on one occasion when his counsel was absent, he appeared before the Committee and asked for a subpœna for witnesses.

Mr. MURPHY, as Chairman of the Committee, stated that when the Committee first met, Mr. GOODRICH appeared and announced himself as counsel for Mr. TWOMBLY; that he was present at every meeting, and it was understood by the Committee all through the investigation that he was acting as such counsel.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The bill to renew the charter of the State Agricultural Society came up in the regular order of business.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the third section providing that only life members shall be entitled to vote for officers. He then proceeded to denounce what he called an attempt to reduce this Society to an exclusive corporation of men of large means. He regarded it as a movement to destroy the usefulness of the Society.

Messrs. HUSTED and SCRIBNER opposed the motion.

Mr. DURFEE said the Agricultural Committee, in reporting this bill, thought it eminently fair and proper that life-members only should be entitled to elect the officers of this Society. They were the men most interested, the men who had contributed most of their time and means to the benefit and in behalf of the Society.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend, and Mr. ALVORD accepted it, so as to require members to belong to the Society thirty days before they shall be entitled to vote. He was opposed to making this Society a close corporation.

This motion was lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend the second section by striking out the provision limiting the holding of real estate by the Society to four places in the State, and limiting the amount of real estate to be held to $50,000. He looked upon this as a proposition to confine the annual exhibitions to four places in the State, when that matter should be left open to choice, as heretofore. Adopted.

Mr. ALVORD moved that no authority shall be given to buy experimental farms. Adopted.

Mr. SELKREG moved that the annual elections for officers shall take place at the annual exhibition, so that the control of this Society should be placed in the hands of the farmers, where it properly belongs, and the best time for getting their votes was when they were present at the annual Conventions. Adopted. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A VETO.

The Governor returned the bill authorising the clerks of Monroe County to appoint a special deputy and additional clerks with his objections. He says the general law makes all necessary provisions for the case, and proceeds at some length to show that the bill ought not to pass. The bill was again put on its passage, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, and it was rejected.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds and to substitute therefor others of a smaller denomination. Ordered to a third reading.

Making provisions for the governance of the 'Oriental Savings Bank, of New-York. [Mr. NACHTMAN moved an amendment fixing the location of the bank a certain distance from the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank. Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the amendment as unjust. The corporation had gone to too much expense in selecting their location. The amendment was lost and the bill was ordered to a third reading.]

Incorporating the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of the City of Troy. Third reading.

Authorizing Supervisors to fix the compensation of County Treasurers, except the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Erie. Ordered to a third reading.

Continuing in force the charter of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Third reading.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. MOSELY introduced a bill to enable manufacturing and other corporations to amend their articles of association.

Recess to 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met again at 7½ P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Changing the name of the M. E. Church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge its cemetery. Ordered to a third reading.

Providing for a further supply of water to the City of Brooklyn, and for paying the expenses thereof. Ordered to a third reading.

Extending the operation of the law allowing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads to towns in the County of Erie. Ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the American Home Missionary Society. Third reading.

Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company. Third reading.

Extending the Oswego and Midland Railroad, and to facilitate the construction thereof. [On motion of Mr. POUND Niagara County was excepted from the operation of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.]

Amending the charter of the Oswego County Savings Bank. Third reading.

Amending the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank at Lockport. Third reading.

Amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank, of Troy. Third reading.

To incorporate the Troy Security and Trust Company. Third reading.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad from Clinton-square to Wolfe-street, Syracuse. Third reading.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Daniel McFarland's Exhibition in Newark, Last Night.

An audience of about ninety persons, twenty of whom were ladies, gathered at Library Hall, in Newark, last night, to listen to DANIEL McFARLAND'S lecture on "Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs." He said mankind are discussing the great problems of the age, and they are yet unsettled. Many institutions of society change from age to age, as people change. The uses and customs are governed by what people are themselves. We may expect discussion for a long time to come. Humanity never entirely outgrows itself. Thou shalt not kill and other commands in the decalogue must be adhered to, or society fails to exist. The womans' rights question of the present day is the great innovation of the day. The rest of the lecture was an argument against "womans' rights." The speaker came unshorn on the stage, read his lecture rather rapidly from manuscript, and quietly retired. The audience was not demonstrative

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTES EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL ON THE GOSPELS. By ALBERT BARNES. Two vols. Revised Edition. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

These notes that have formed for more than a generation the standard book of reference for Sunday-school teachers, Bible classes and general students of the Sacred Record, have now received their last revision, for the hand that has twice retouched and expanded them is cold in dust. The merits of the book are too well established and too generally acknowledged to need any fresh indorsement here. It is sufficient to say that the present edition is well printed and copiously illustrated in a manner bearing directly upon the freshest information we have about the geography, natural scenery and customs of the Palestine of New Testament history.

HORACE. By THEODORE MARTIN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

This is a reprint in a handy form, of a highly-successful sketch of the career of the great Latin poet, interspersed with translated specimens of his works. As the author remarks in his preface, "no writer of antiquity has taken a stronger hold upon the modern mind than HORACE," and anything that helps to give his poetry a more familiar charm by using it to illustrate the events of his life, and so bringing HORACE within the comprehension of general readers, is a genuine service to the cause of popular enlightenment. THEODORE MARTIN is singularly capable of revealing to English readers the treasures of fancy and philosophy to be found in the poet whom he has so successfully translated, and the present little volume is every way worthy of his powers.

LIFE AND NATURE UNDER THE TROPICS. By H. M. and P. V. N. MYERS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1871.

This volume contains a portion of the "Narrative of a scientific expedition from Williams College to the tropical regions of South America." The expedition set out under the charge of Prof. JAMES ORTON, of Rochester University, and included five other members, besides the authors, who formed the representatives from Williams College. The book before us presents mainly the results of the observations of that division of the party which, proceeding "from Caracas, upon the northern coast, penetrated to the Amazons by the courses of the Orinoco and Rio Negro." The scientific results of the journey of the other members who crossed the continent from the west have already been made public by Prof. ORTON. Containing the results of an exploration of regions beyond those which HUMBOLDT, AGASSIZ, WALLACE and others have illustrated, the present work contains much that is new and suggestive. The votary of science will find in it many valuable hints for the solution of disputed problems, and the general reader will find its pages replete with lively sketches of adventurous travel and graphic descriptions of the scenery of the tropics. The illustrations are chiefly drawn from the sketch-book of the party, and are tolerably well executed.

FAIR FRANCE: Impressions of a Traveler. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

Miss MULOCK has nothing very new to say on so well-worn a theme as the aspects of Paris and the northern provinces of France in the Exposition year 1867. Her numerous admirers will, however, find the book interesting, had it no other characteristic than that of being the record, by an author of no common fame, of the first journey she has ever made beyond her native shores. There is, moreover, a good deal in the volume to justify the expectation of a certain freshness, resulting from the impressions of one who travels "with vision as fresh as a child's, yet with the experienced observation natural and necessary to middle life." The pervading faults of the book are, the somewhat obtrusive insularity of the author, and her over-demonstrative Protestant zeal. The latter finds development in all sorts of polemical and practical disquisitions, rather out of harmony with the general character of the book, and which the Huguenot ancestry of the writer can only partially excuse. Its obvious merits are the familiar charm of a simple style, numerous refreshing studies of character, with bits of scenic description, chiefly in Normandy, that show the well-trained hand that has added so much that is refined and elevating to the stock of modern fiction.

NEW NOVELS.

—*The Cryptogram*, by JAS. DE MILLE. With illustrations. (HARPER & BROTHERS, 1871.) Readers who come to this book with fresh recollections of the absorbing interest of the skillfully-constructed narrative of *Cord and Creese*, or other fictions from Mr. DE MILLE's facile pen, will not be disappointed. The cipher-writing, or cryptogram, that forms the centre around which the incidents of the story are grouped, is quite as fascinating a puzzle as WILKIE COLLINS' *Moonstone*, or the sea-buried manuscript of *Cord and Creese*. From beginning to end of the volume the interest never flags, and the most exacting reader will find enough of dramatic surprises, startling incidents and varied scenes and characters to satisfy him. Obed Chute, the American banker of the old style, is a very well drawn and life-like portrait. Hilda, the *intrigante* of the book—a sort of more remorseless and passionate Becky Sharp—is likewise delineated with considerable skill and completeness. The strange fortunes of Guy Chetwynde and his youthful brige Zillah, bring out in strong relief the characteristics of the hero and heroine of the story, and cause the reader to have an extremely vivid perception of their distinctive individuality and a corresponding interest in all the startling vicissitudes amid which they move. Of the school of fiction, at the head of which are WILKIE COLLINS and Miss BRADDON, the *Cryptogram* is a very good specimen.

—*A Siren*. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. (HARPER & BROTHERS.) This is an Italian story, and its interest centres upon a crime of the mysterious Italian sort. The scene is in the old City of Ravenna, and the action is mainly comprehended within the space of about a month. The details are very skillfully grouped and the dénouement is worked up to with great skill. Apart from the exciting charm of the narrative, it has no features of more than average merit.

—*Shiloh; Or, Without and Within*, by W. M. L. JAY, (E. P. DUTTON & Co.,) is a novel with a purpose, and that, too, of the most exalted kind. Its main object is "to make real and vivid to the apprehension the continual struggle between good and evil in the human heart." In addition to this it gives "some quiet pictures of New-England farm and parish life." The class of fictions to which the present volumes belongs is not so exceedingly well represented that any addition to it, even apart from exceptional merit, should not be heartily welcomed. *Shiloh* will be found tiresome by some readers and deeply interesting by others. It deals in a spirit at once earnest and sincere, with some of the deepest problems that can occupy humanity, touching here and there with a lighter hand upon social foibles and individual eccentricities. The "scenes of clerical life" which the author reveals are, in their way, quite as characteristic as those painted by Mrs. LEWES, though lacking in the exquisite raciness and abiding human interest that immortalized the precursor of *Adam Bede*. On the whole, *Shiloh* may be characterized as belonging to the healthiest type of modern fiction, and though possessing no claims to striking originality in design or execution, as exhibiting a freshness of style and sentiment that will commend it to the mass of reflective readers.

—*Lost and Saved*, by Hon. Mrs. NORTON, (J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.,) is a story that begins like a pastoral idyl, and did all its characters receive their due, ought to end like a chapter of the Newgate Calendar. Mrs. NORTON is, however, too finished an artist to insist on meting out poetical justice to all and sundry, and so adheres to the analogy of daily experience in leaving several very wicked people in undisturbed possession of the misplaced confidence of their friends. In the dedication of the story to the Earl of ESSEX—a pleasant reminder, by the way, of SHAKESPEARE'S noble patron—the author reminds him how "I jested with you as to your notions of charm and perfection in woman, and told you I would some day create a heroine on that model and bring her to grief in a novel." Beatrice Brooke, who is, however, avowed to be "no faultless heroine," is the result of this experiment, and out of the sunshine and shadow of her life Mrs. NORTON has constructed a story of no common interest. The style of the author of *Stuart of Dunleath* retains all its early vigor and piquancy, and her success in delineating character remains unimpaired. But it is somewhat to be regretted that Mrs. NORTON should have thought fit to introduce to us so many samples of English aristocratic society whose morals conform to those hinted at in the correspondence of the ill-starred Lady MORDAUNT, which newspaper readers have not yet forgotten. If the composition of the picture is true to life, so much the worse for the society it depicts.

—*By the Sea*, by Mrs. SOPHRONIA CURRIER, (E. P. DUTTON & Co.,) is written with very considerable power, and though at times developing a somewhat morbid kind of interest, presents a narrative whose fascination is likely to make it popular. The characters are, in the main, very ably delineated, and without being in any case studies of exceptional greatness, have a genuine human interest and reality about them that impart to the relation of their experiences a healthy and enduring charm. On the whole, *By the Sea* will tend to enhance the already-formed reputation of its author.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—*The Overland Monthly* lacks somewhat of its unfailing sparkle and piquancy, but presents, nevertheless, a good selection of readable and interesting matter. "Salt-making in Alameda," by JUDSON FARLEY, covers the ground in a tolerably instructive and exhaustive manner. CHARLES WARREN STODDART contributes a spirited sketch, entitled "The Night Dancers of Walpio," and J. ROSS BROWNE gives us the first installment of what promises to be an interesting series of papers, covering his experiences in the Chinese Embassy to the West, entitled "Under the Dragon's Footstool." The Labor Question, in its special reference to the Pacific slope, is ably expounded by JOHN HAYES. The two facts put in juxtaposition by the author are, that California, though a grazing and agricultural State, imports "cheese, bacon, &c., to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars annually," while at the same time, during last Winter and Spring, thousands of able-bodied laborers "were clamoring for work at any price, but could not obtain it." The chief remedy proposed is that the Immigration Society, instead of devoting all their energies to the introduction of settlers from abroad, should use more exertion in finding homes for the laborers of the State. The other notable papers are "The Rothschilds and Their Race," by N. S. DODGE; "A Phantom Tragedy," by JOSEPHINE CLIFFORD; "Coast Whaling," by C. M. SCAMMON, and "How Jack Breeze Missed Being a Pasha," by HENRY GEORGE.

—*Lippincott's* for February is quite up to its usual respectable average of merit. The opening paper, "On the Ice Belt," by E. E. LELAND, considered as a piece of pen-and-ink painting, is remarkably fresh and vigorous. "The Marquis" is a little story by CHAUNCEY HICKOX, containing much genuine humor and unaffected pathos, and in spite of very simple materials, possesses very considerable dramatic interest. "War Records at the Patent Office" is sketchy, but suggestive. "Rome on the Twentieth of September," is a narrative by an eye-witness of events which will occupy a distinguished place on the page of modern history. Among other interesting matter we note the second and concluding paper on some remarkable experiences by a traveler to Dahomey, including the details of an interview with the redoubtable potentate of the African Kingdom; a well-written review of the career of Lord PALMERSTON, by R. M. WALSH, and a few characteristic touches with reference to the eastern cities of Cairo and Damascus, by F. W. HOLLAND. The "Monthly Gossip" possesses its unfailing interest and freshness.

—*Old and New*, for February, is, on the whole, rather dull. None of the papers rise above the average—and that not a very high one. There is the usual installment of "Pink and White Tyranny," by Mrs. STOWE; a good subject entitled "Porter, Humphreys, Hardin," being an installment of the career of a very accomplished scoundrel, rather clumsily and ineffectively handled by Mr. JOHN A. BOLLES. The other noticeable features of the number are "Protoplasm Again," by J. ELLIOTT CABOT; "Optimism," by C. PALFREY; "Before I went to Brook Farm;" another installment of a romance of science, entitled "The Nearer Hemisphere," by W. MCLEOD; a continuation of the "Sorrento Papers," by CHARLES D. WARNER, and a suggestive paper on "Practical Atheism," by C. H. BRIGHAM.

—*The XIXth Century* issues its first number under the new management, and appeals to the Southern people to stand by their own literature, and by a concerted, united action, make the magazine "double the power it now is." The number before us is distinguished, like its predecessors, by the great variety and brevity of the papers it contains. Some of these are of very considerable merit, notably one on "American Society and the Reform it Needs," from the pen of Hon. A. W. DILLORD, Alabama. The subject is boldly and effectively treated, and a number of suggestions are made which deserve the earnest consideration of every friend of purity, elevation and variety in our social enjoyments. The essays and short stories that form the remainder of the contents are in the main well written.

—The *New Era* for February has several interesting papers. The opening one on "The American Educational System," wherein the author makes a vigorous onslaught on the methods of our public school instruction, is likely to excite attention, and advances several considerations well deserving of careful thought. "Babette," the current serial tale, developes in interest and variety. A short essay on "Thoroughness" adverts to our national habit of excessive haste; a paper on "Religious Freedom in Italy," gives a rather inadequate summary of a great subject, and a review of "Some Schools of Modern Fiction," affords a very readable comment on the pervading characteristics of KINGSLEY, WILKIE COLLINS, Miss BRADDON and the author of *Adam Bede*. The "Notes on Jewish Events" appear to be very suggestive, and cannot fail to be of interest to the Hebrew section of the readers of the magazine, for whom they are intended.

—*Appletons' Journal*, from number ninety-six to ninety-two, inclusive, bound in handsome covers, and forming the fourth volume, is before us. To those who have noted the recent improvements made upon this popular periodical, it will be needless to say that the volume is an exceptionally valuable one, whether in point of literary or artistic contents. The former are of the greatest possible variety, and present a fair average of merit. The latter, with some exceptions, are excellent, and in several instances, notably in the illustrations to "Picturesque America," furnished by HARRY FENN, give evidence of more than ordinary care and finish.

—The second volume of the Albany *Law Journal* gives testimony of the continued success of the experiment of a weekly journal "of the law and the lawyers," and may be held to indicate that it has assumed a position of permanent usefulness and interest. As a record of "law and law news," presenting a mixture of the purely legal and the literary legal, the contents of the *Journal* are all that can be desired, and it can hardly fail to go on increasing in influence and usefulness.

—*The Struggle for Neutrality in America*, being the memorable address delivered by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS before the New-York Historical Society, has been issued by CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. in pamphlet form, and will doubtless be in extensive demand by all who appreciate the magnitude of the question treated of and the ability displayed in its treatment.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Responsibilities and Rights of Lawyers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondence of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, has public interest. Surely the people should seriously think whether Mr. FIELD has done the thing he is often charged with; and whether a lawyer has the right to do those things.

Beyond a doubt, we have in New-York City a larger number of knavish lawyers than there is in any other city in this country. But it is for the same very good reason that was given by a witty gentleman for his swearing more in New-York than in Baltimore. "It's a larger place."

Beyond a doubt too much of the common talk about the duties and character of lawyers is poor nonsense. A very common opinion is that lawyers advocate any cause for any client when they are well paid. Frequently an argument, too, is stated thus: "One side of a case is right and the other wrong. Counsel, then, on one side of almost every case sustain wrong, knowing it to be such. The practice of the law, then, in itself, necessarily is more or less immoral." And some defenders of the profession have been unwise and unprincipled enough to maintain that counsel can rightly do anything to win their clients' cases. These views are very absurd, but are very widely received.

Now, a vast proportion of the lawyer's business has nothing whatever to do with disputes about property, and a vast proportion of the disputes of property never get into Court. A man may, then, practice law all his life and never argue a cause, and, consequently, in the eyes of the many, may possibly be honest. But suppose a lawyer does nothing but try causes, is he necessarily so very base and dishonest, and is all the blame, where there is any blame, to be thrown on his shoulders? There are never causes in Court without clients as well as counsel. Moreover, counsel do not make cases and then find parties to bring these cases into Court. Clients bring their cases to their counsel, and the commonest thing in the world is for the clients then to be told that they already have all their rights, and can get no more. This too frequently results in the loss of fees and client, and profit to some other professional wolf.

Judges, whose legal learning, ability and integrity are utterly beyond question, continually differ in their opinion of the law of the same case. Juries continually disagree in their opinion of the facts of the same case. Clients continually, with perfect innocence, state the facts of their case wrongly to their counsel, or do not state them fully. Witnesses, who are undoubtedly honest, continually give directly contradictory statements of the same events. The defense of insanity in criminal proceedings has almost become, to laymen, a laughing-stock. Yet in these cases the defense of insanity is never put in without the sworn testimony to support it of medical men of the deepest learning and the highest reputation for integrity. It is yet to be learned how counsel can argue any case without having a client, how he can argue any point of fact without having witnesses, how he can argue any point of law without citing cases. They may always have imperfect knowledge of their facts. And supposing their knowledge of the facts of every one of their cases to be perfect, they are no more infallible than other men, and may honestly make errors of judgment as to the law. Moreover, very few lawyers can be found who will often fight what they think losing cases. It is too clearly against their interest. A lawyer can no more afford to continually lose cases than a physician can afford to continually lose patients. It may be true, then, that one side of a case must be wrong and yet the counsel may honestly believe it to be right. And even in cases which lawyers know to be wrong, why should they bear all the blame, and dishonest clients and witnesses bear none?

Moreover, a bad man may have a good case; and that being so, no one can deny him the right to have it presented by counsel. As a matter of fact, every lawyer does refuse any client he chooses to refuse; and the most frequent ground of such refusal is tha want of a sufficient retaining fee. Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVARTS and Mr. O'CONOR all act on this principle, and all have the most perfect right to act on it. These gentlemen have labored for long years at their profession. Their services are very valuable. No man has a right to ask their services, unless he can pay for them. Neither has any other man any right to complain of the choice of clients made by either of these gentlemen. They have undoubtedly the fullest right to choose any clients they please. This Mr. FIELD particularly claims, and this he claims rightly.

But there is another point. After these gentlemen have received their retaining fee, they have, beyond a doubt, no right to abuse the form of law and the process of the Courts to cheat honest men of their rights. And this Mr. FIELD, we think, will admit. But has he acted on this principle?

In the year 1869 there was a contest, which every one will remember, between two rival parties for the directorship of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway. The party of Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD was one, and the Ramsey party, so-called, was the other. Each Board claimed to be regularly elected, and a suit was brought before the Supreme Court to decide which Board was legally the Board of Directors of the Company. This suit was tried before Justice E. DARWIN SMITH, whose uprightness and legal learning are above suspicion. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was the principal counsel for the Fisk party. In that suit judgment was given according to the report of the case in the seventh volume of *Abbott's Reports*, new series, page 265, that the Fisk Board of Directors were not duly elected, and that the Ramsey Board were duly elected, and were the legal and lawful directors of the corporation. And Judge SMITH judicially decides that Mr. FISK, Mr. GOULD and their associates took possession of one of the rooms of the office of the Company, and wrongfully made an unlawful and colorable organization of themselves as a pretended stockholders' meeting; that the holding of such meeting was in pursuance of a previous conspiracy and fraudulent design between those parties, for the purpose of interfering with a lawful election, and procuring an unlawful election; that in pursuance of that conspiracy, Mr. FISK and his associates brought from New-York a large number of rough and dangerous persons, with the design of intimidating lawful stockholders; that in the further execution of the conspiracy they fraudulently procured an order for the arrest of Mr. RAMSEY, from Judge BARNARD, and that there was a preconceived conspiracy to carry this election by the abuse of legal process.

Does Mr. FIELD consider himself bound to practice his profession in this manner? He may choose his clients. He may also choose what work he will do for them. Is this his choice? And how long is he to be allowed to act on it? Yours respectfully,

A LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

The Union Pacific and Its "Faults."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your article on "The Government and the Pacific Railroad," in Monday's TIMES, with much satisfaction. It does no more than justice to the managers of the road, and their purpose in resisting the claim originated by Mr. BOUTWELL in reference to the payment of interest on the Government loan.

To one of your remarks, however, I do object. You say that the action of Congress in the matter should "not imply hostility to the Companies, or forgetfulness of the service which, with all their faults, they have rendered the country." A censure is here implied which I protest against as unwarranted. Speaking for the Union Pacific, with whose affairs I am best acquainted, I submit that its "faults," whatever they are, have injured none but its own people. As between the Company and the country, the Company is free from all blame. It has fulfilled its contracts with everybody, done its whole duty to everybody, and more than realized the expectations under which the country fostered its construction. When the Government deals fairly with it in respect of freight &c., and when other people do by it as it has done by them, the position of the stockholders will be much more pleasant. As for the question of interest on the Government bonds, you say truly that that belongs to Congress and the Courts. BOSTONIAN.

The Act to Make Religion Hereditary.

No. 14 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In today's TIMES you published an editorial article entitled, "An Act to Make Religion Hereditary," which demands immediate notice, for some grave errors which it contains. From the fact that you have not published this article until some days after the debate which you criticise took place, the article will be considered a thoughtful product, and a deliberate exposition of your views. The first remarkable statement you make is that we have "an established Church in New-York, supported in large part by the State." I am one of your City readers, and despite your assertion, I did not know and do not now know of any "Established Church" in New-York, in the sense and meaning usually attached to that designation among English-speaking peoples. The second part of the statement I have quoted, that we have any Church supported in large part by the State is still more extraordinary. These words convey to my mind that you charge that a certain Church or Churches receive a major part of their cost and maintenance from the State. I have no such knowledge; the majority of people have no such knowledge—at least the personal friends and acquaintances, numbering over twenty, whom I have today interrogated on the subject, were as much astonished by your assertion as I was myself. If you mean the assistance to support and maintain schools, orphanages, and similar refuges for the young, the helpless, and the poor, your manner of conveying it is unfair and exaggerated, and if it appeared in a journal which I respect less than the TIMES, I would consider it dishonest. If you have any knowledge of any direct support and maintenance of any church or churches proper, by public money, then you ought to publish it for the information of all right-minded citizens, who preserve their distinctive character, without being sectarian bigots, and who are decidedly opposed to any union between Church and State; but I am certain that the Catholic Church will not be such an one.

The tone of the article is anti-Catholic; and you are so unjust as to deny the Godly charity of the Catholic Church by ignoring it, while you laud "the living spirit of humanity which pervades the Protestant sects," which "had been laboring with great devotion and earnestness." The bill of Senator NORTON which you criticise ought to be subjected to examination without allusions to religious distinctions; as if the Democratic Party was a Catholic party, and the Republican a non-Catholic party organization. The presentation of such a view is unwise as well as untrue, since I know many distinguished Catholic gentlemen who are eminent members of the Republican Party. To return to the bill of Senator NORTON. It proposes to demand from all guardians of destitute children a guarantee that they "will not interfere with the religious belief which such children may have received from its parents." It appears from your editorial that the little waifs of humanity which are picked out of the gutters of our great cities are, in the main, the offspring of Catholic parents. This act proposes to secure that they shall be raised, whenever and wherever, in the faith of their fathers. If the societies you mention with words of praise are laboring "in a broad and unsectarian way," they have nothing to complain of by the proposed enactment; their humanity will be in no wise cramped. You are mightily displeased that Catholic clergymen should lend their influence, (an influence well deserved and nobly used, and acquired by their noble and self-denying lives, which are constant appeals to our better natures.) Their action is still another evidence of that ceaseless solicitude which the Catholic Church ever displays toward even the least of humanity who can claim her by the sacred title of their Christian mother. No one attempts to deny that these children are mostly Catholic. If your Protestant societies desire to serve them "in a broad and unsectarian way," every one will thank them; but if their action is an abuse of their position for purposes of proselytism of Catholic children to their own peculiar sect, then justice and fair-dealing demand such a law as the bill of Senator NORTON proposes to provide.

You are surprised there should be any objection to Catholic children being taken to hear read the Protestant Bible or attend on Protestant religious services. Protestants will continue to be "surprised" while Catholics will simply answer that they object because such readings and services are not the readings and services of the true Church which leads to eternal life. With such views there can be no compromise. Permit me to correct a mis-statement of fact; there is no "dogma" in the Catholic Church which directs the "worship" of the Mother of God.

If the proposed enactment is passed, any Western farmers will no longer take these boys and raise them up, if they cannot carry them into their own religious communities. My experience has been that these boys have made an ample return by their services for the protection which they have received from the Western farmer, and I think the religious aspect has had very little consideration from that class of people. It has been mostly the "convenience" of having the boys; in fact the business aspect has been the deciding one. But if in this view I am mistaken and that the price for food, clothes and homes, is a perversion of their religious beliefs, Catholics will answer you with the Divine query: "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world if he shall lose his own soul?" This view will not much prevail with the "philosophers," nor yet indeed with the compromise Christianity found outside the Catholic Church. It is only necessary to add that the contemplated law will protect orphan children of all denominations, Christian, Jew, and Materialist, in the faith of their fathers. When they reach manhood the road is free which to prefer; but while they are powerless they shall not be warped. I have written these lines without any material for an elaborate paper; but as it is, I ask for it an insertion in your columns, that your readers may have an opportunity of seeing the views of a Catholic citizen on the subject. I have added my initials to my letter, but if you should decline to publish it without my name, I inclose my card, and you have permission to add it.

Yours, &c., D. R. L.

Appeal for Friendless Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers must have often heard how sad and painful the condition is of the homeless girls of the City, but no one not personally engaged in the labors of charity in New-York can have an idea how great their sufferings and temptations are. We have for nearly nine years been carrying on, in the Children's Aid Society, a lodging-house for this most unfortunate class. There they are taught good habits, cleanliness, something of housekeeping, and industrial work, and are then forwarded, as servants, to places and homes. During the past year we have added to our branches, taught work on the sewing-machine, and in twelve months we have sent out some 1,200 young girls, who had been without occupation, as good operators and able to earn from $4 to $12 per week. We have, in addition, during the past year sheltered, and fed, and instructed 1,731 homeless girls in the institution.

During the past eight and a half years 9,036 girls have here found a temporary home, 1,917 have gone to situations, 516 have been returned to friends, 242 have been sent West, and 18,426 garments have been cut and made. 105,678 lodgings have been furnished, and 293,878 meals provided. It is not an easy matter for these dry figures to convey the various misfortunes which have driven so many girls to seek for a shelter and lodgings. In the Station-house, in cellar, in attic, on the curb-stone, in the alley, many of these girls have slept, and would again sleep, had not our doors been open to receive them.

Our present house is insufficient for our wants, and our lease expires on the 1st of May, 1871. We desire, on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, to purchase a building which shall be a shelter and training-school and place of industrial and moral instruction for years to come for the houseless young girls of New-York. Such a house can be purchased on suitable quarter for $25,000, and, once purchased, the charity will continue on with small expense as a permanent blessing to the City, long after the present supporters are gone. Will not your readers kindly, in consideration of the misfortunes which come upon this unfortunate class, aid us in this plan? What would become of our own children on sixteen if poverty or accident had left them adrift on the waves of a great city in their early childhood? We seek only to found a temporary home for homeless little girls in New-York City. Who will help?

Yours with respect,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW-YORK.

If you feel able, will you please send checks or Post-office orders for this purpose, made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway?

W. A. BOOTH, President, No. 100 Wall-street, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Wm. B. Astor	$1,000	Wm. A. Booth	$500
John J. Astor	1,000	M. K. Jesup	500
Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James	1,000	James Lenox	500
C. V. S. Roosevelt	1,000	A. Van Rensselaer	500

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Mr. Parton's Lecture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How often are benevolent intentions frustrated!

I thank you most sincerely for the handsome manner in which you announce my lecture at Association Hall. But, alas! it is put down for *next* Thursday evening on the books of the Association—not for to-night, as you announce.

No matter; I will notify the Chief of Police to have an extra force of men stationed on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, to quiet the multitude whom your paragraph will attract. For my part, I shall be safe from the popular fury. I shall be thundering along over the Erie Railway to meet an engagement in Pennsylvania—a peril still more terrible.

Very truly yours, JAMES PARTON.

P. S.—This lecture is to be given for the benefit of one of our fellow-laborers, who lost nearly everything he had the other night by fire—except a wife and four children.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Life-Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing your editorials in regard to life insurance, I thought, perhaps, you would give publicity to a little statement I have to make in regard to it. In January, 1868, an agent of the —— Life Assurance Society called upon me, and induced me to insure my life in that Company upon the following conditions: That I should insure on the life plan for $5,000, the premiums payable once every year. On the 1st of February, 1868, the first premium to be $100 85; the succeeding year my premium was to be reduced according to his representation by an amount almost equaling thirty per cent., and every year thereafter to be reduced by smaller amounts, until at the expiration of eighteen years, at farthest, and then my policy would be paid up. I believed implicitly in his statement, and insured my life accordingly. On the 1st of February, 1869, the dividend declared was $26 22, (about twenty-six per cent.,) the amount being so near the agent's representation, I found no fault. On the 1st February, 1870, the dividend was the same. I expected, of course, that the dividend would be more, thereby reducing my premium, and expostulated with the clerk. I was informed that the next year my premium would certainly be reduced, as they had been under heavy expenses that year, and were obliged to retrench. My premium becoming due on the 1st of this month, I went down to the office to find out the reduction, and was informed that my dividend was to be but $20 50, making my premium, of course, more, even than the second premium paid. I was incensed at what I thought an extortion, and plainly stated my views to some of the officers, but was astounded with the information that the Company had found out recently that insurers between the ages of twenty and thirty years were more likely to die of consumption than at any other period of their lives, therefore they had come to the conclusion to reduce the dividends on that class; also, that agents sometimes took too much upon themselves in representing more than they had a right to in order to make their receipts from the Company large. Now this last statement is what I wish to enlarge upon. The agents of life insurance companies are (I have no doubt) in the habit of making assertions that are not reliable, in order to procure a customer, and I hope, Mr. Editor, that you, with your better command of language than your humble servant, will take this in hand, and warn those about to insure against the representations of agents. Let them get their securities from the officers themselves, and *perhaps* they will find them to be reliable in the end.

Yours respectfully, H. MCKEEVER.

No. 52 Beekman-street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

[We have omitted the name of the Company for obvious reasons, but no doubt our correspondent would be happy to give inquirers information on the subject.]

Motion for a New Trial for Ware, the Parricide.

In the Camden County Court, yesterday, J. M. SCOVEL, Esq., counsel for JOHN C. WARE, who was convicted of murdering his father, moved for a new trial. The case will be argued at an early day. The plea set up is that the defendant was insane.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, presented a memorial from over 1,000 citizens of Des Moines Valley, Iowa, setting forth that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States they are threatened with ejectment from the lands on which they settled in good faith for the purpose of obtaining homesteads, and asking relief. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COLE, of California, presented the petition of assistant census marshals in California for additional compensation.

QUESTION OF DIGNITY AND GRAMMAR.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, addressing the Chair, said he rose for the first time in his life to a question of privilege; not one of mere personal privilege, but a question which affected the character and dignity of the Senate of the United States. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. POMEROY'S resolution of sympathy with the people of France and Germany was adopted on yesterday, so that Senators might read it, and see whether it read better backward than forward, or whether there was any sense in it. He did not know who offered the resolution and did not want anybody to tell him, [laughter,] but certainly there were some scholars in this body to whom its defects would be perceptible.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, announced himself as the author of the resolution, and knew of nothing wrong about it.

Mr. SAULSBURY was sorry his friend had said that. He had hoped his friend would have spared him the necessity of pointing out the inaccuracies of the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY was willing to spare the Senator, (Mr. SAULSBURY) if that gentleman would spare himself.

Mr. SAULSBURY proceeded to comment upon the phraseology of the resolution. He wanted it fixed up in English. As it stood it was ungrammatical—not good English—and should be reconstructed before being subjected to the scrutiny of foreign nations.

The Vice-President remarked that debate upon the motion was not in order. Under the rule it could be entered, and action could be had upon it at any time.

Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, and POMEROY, of Kansas, desired a vote to be taken at once, and the question being put, Mr. SAULSBURY alone responded in the affirmative, to the great amusement of the galleries. The motion to reconsider was therefore lost.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. WARNER, on leave, introduced a bill to allow the Savannah and Memphis Railroad Company of Alabama to enter public lands.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the preservation of beacons and other aids to navigation, with an amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the bill to incorporate the Union Life Insurance Company of the United States.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the use of the meter now used for distilled spirits. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, objected to the present consideration of the bill, when it went over.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, took up the House bill to allow the importation of brandy with the same rights of drawback as are allowed on rum and alcohol.

The Senate Finance Committee's amendment, providing that drawbacks shall not be allowed until the passage of this act, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS the amendments of the House to the bill to divide Virginia into two Judicial districts were concurred in.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

At 1½ o'clock, the Senate agreed—yeas 33, nays 14—to the pending motion of Mr. WILLIAMS to proceed with the bill subsidizing a steam-ship line in the Gulf of Mexico. The vote was not regarded as a test, in view of the general disposition to allow the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KELLOGG) to address the Senate on the subject. Mr. KELLOGG then proceeded to urge the claims of the Gulf States upon the liberality and attention of the Government. After commenting upon the almost unanimous Democratic vote in the Senate against taking up the bill as significant of hostility to the commercial and industrial interests of the South, and the fact that the opposition to the subsidy policy depended mainly upon insinuations against the integrity of the motives of its supporters, by those who had failed to urge any means whatever for reviving our commerce, he explained that the bill provided for a comparatively small subsidy for a semi-monthly steam mail service, for ten years, between New-Orleans and the Mexican coast. Three first-class American-built iron ships were provided for. For the first five years of the contract one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was to be paid, and for the last five one hundred thousand per annum. In case of war the Government is to take the steam-ships at a fair compensation. He then referred to the advantages of a temporary partial mail service to Mexican ports in previous years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars per annum; to the extent and desirability of the Mexican trade; to the efforts of England and other countries to monopolize it, as well as the commerce of the Spanish-American countries south of us, and the rapid diversion of this trade by foreign bottoms from its legitimate channel through the United States. In 1840 the commercial exchanges between Mexico and the United States exceeded twenty millions of dollars, while in 1869, he said, that Mexican trade had fallen from one-half to less than one-sixth of the whole. He quoted from the debates of the Thirty-fifth Congress to show the favor with which a similar measure was then received, the Democratic Senators warmly approving it as calculated to restore this trade. The advantage of liberal mail subsidies to Great Britain were shown in her supremacy in steam navigation, and the impetus given to the trade by an increase of her exportations. Our present helpless dependence upon English and North German lines, by which our outward freight and passage money, exceeding fifty millions, annually went into the pockets of foreigners, was illustrated in the fact that our Government at the breaking out of the Franco-German war was compelled to ask that the mail steamers of the latter Power might be exempt from capture by the naval forces of the former, because they carried our mails. Mr. KELLOGG went on to commend the policy of Government aid to commercial enterprises as furnishing cheaper rates of transportation for Western products, while the proposed steam-ships could, when necessary, be converted into war vessels. The contemplated line to Mexico would revive the importation of the precious metals into the United States; the trade having necessitated a mint at New-Orleans in 1838, which, up to the commencement of the war, when it was discontinued, had coined an aggregate value of $70,000,000, of which more than $58,000,000 was of Mexican silver. The importance of the proposition was then dwelt upon, in affording needed commercial advantages to the great trade of the Mississippi Valley, and as conducive to the prosperity, good government and contentment of the South, whose horrible and long-continued sufferings, characterized as they had been by Christian resignation, entitled her to this legislation.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, regretted that partisanship had been introduced into the discussion, and stated that one of the subsidy bills was of peculiar interest to the people of the Pacific coast. On that account he had voted to take up the subject, but could not concur in several of the propositions.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he desired to speak upon the general question, but was not now prepared.

At 3½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. REEVES, of New-York presented a numerously-signed petition from the citizens of Long Island, for a Commission to audit the *Alabama* claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, introduced a bill granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at WASHINGTON'S head-quarters, at Newburg, New-York. Referred.

Bills were reported from Committees and acted upon as follows:

By Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee—A bill to facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States; giving United States Judges and Commissioners the right to examine persons against whom such unsatisfied judgments are rendered, in regard to their property, and to order the disposition of such property. As the bill was long, and likely to consume too much time, it was recommitted.

By Mr. KERR, of Indiana, from the same Committee—A bill in reference to the United States District and Circuit Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Also, giving the assent of Congress to the application of the 500,000 acres of school-land in Oregon to the support of common schools. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that the act of June 11, 1862, defining additional cause of challenge and prescribing the oath of grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts, shall apply only to petit jurors, in cases where the United States are a party in name or interest. Passed.

By Mr. MERCUR, of

MORE WOMAN MURDER.

The Sad Story of Anna Lipsett's Death—A Woman Charged with the Crime—Her Trial in Camden, Yesterday.

The trial of MRS. ELIZABETH STILES, of Camden, for killing ANNA LIPSETT by malpractice, on the 19th day of June last, occupied the atention of the Camden County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Judge WOODHULL presided, with Justices HORNER, SICKLER and LEE on the Bench. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. R. S. JENKINS, the Prosecutor of Pleas, and SAMUEL L. DAVIS, Esq., appeared for the defendant. Mrs. STILES, a woman of fifty, the mother of a family of grown-up sons and daughters, appeared beside her counsel listening to the testimony of the witnesses whose statements revealed the circumstances of her crime. The Prosecutor of the Pleas opened the case with a few remarks, and introduced as the first witness Miss AMY LIPSETT, the twin sister of the young lady whose death was charged to the prisoner. The witness said:

I reside at No. 533 Pine-street, Camden; the deceased, ANNA LIPSETT, was my sister; we were each eighteen years old on the 18th of April last; ANNA lived with ELIZABETH LIPSETT, my sister-in-law; HENRY WOOD was paying her attentions at the time; she left the house on the 9th of June last, in company with WOOD; don't know where he lived; he was a hatter doing business somewhere in Camden; he came to the house at about eight o'clock P. M.; my sister's health was good at that time; she said she was going among WOOD'S folks, and from there to my sister's; his folks lived in the country; don't know their names; she bade me good bye; said she was going in the cars; my sister-in-law lived in Hamilton-street; never saw the defendant before I went with brother ISAAC to her house; she lived at the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Camden; I went there about five o'clock in the afternoon; there was a lady there, but Mrs. STILES was not present; found my sister's body upstairs, dead in bed, with night-clothing on; did not see Mrs. STILES there at all that day; she lay in the front room.

HANNAH COX testified that she was a sister of deceased; her sister had kept company with HENRY WOOD about one year; the witness detailed the circumstances of the deceased going away with WOOD; she next saw her at Mrs. STILES' house on the 19th of June; when witness called at the house the two young women, LOUISA and MARY STILES, came to the door; they said her sister was very low, suffering from typhoid fever; witness went to her sister's room; took her hand and spoke to her; she received no answer; her sister could not speak nor see her; witness told the young women that her sister was dying; they said no, her fever was on her; the young women told her that her sister had had the attendance of Dr. CARLS; when they saw that she was dying one of them said, "My God, I would not have had this happen for anything;" witness asked them what they meant, and they then asked her "if she did not know what her sister was brought there for?" witness told them that she did not know that her sister was in Camden at all; neither of them said anything at all; witness asked them why they did not send for her before; they replied that her sister did not tell them that she had any relatives in Camden; witness went down stairs, but heard the young woman call their brother, "GEORGE, come up quick;" witness then ran up stairs and found her sister dead; witness then started to go home; she had gone but a short distance from the door when she met the woman they called Mrs. STILES, the prisoner at the bar; the woman asked her if she was ANNA'S sister; she replied that she was; Mrs. STILES asked her if ANNA was dead; she said "yes," when Mrs. STILES said she had been after the doctor. She said ANNA had died from congestion of the brain.

JACOB LIPSETT and ISAAC LIPSETT, brothers of the deceased, testified to circumstances related in the testimony of the previous witness, revealing nothing further regarding their sister's death.

KATE AMES testified that she lived with Mrs. STILES for a few weeks before the occurrence of these events; on the 9th of June she heard Mrs. STILES say that her niece was coming there to stay a short time; when Miss LIPSETT came HENRY WOOD came with her; saw Miss LIPSETT at the breakfast table on the following morning; after breakfast she sat in the rocking-chair; soon afterward she went upstairs, and witness afterward heard that she was very sick; she then took to her bed and lay in bed till she died; HENRY WOOD came to see her twice before she died; Mrs. STILES was there when he came; Miss LIPSETT was in bed both times; Dr. CARLS was there on Wednesday before she died; about noon on the 19th she became worse, and wanted Mrs. STILES to send for her relatives; witness washed Miss LIPSETT's clothes twice while she was sick; they were very much soiled and made her sick; Mrs. STILES had medicine in the house; she was a doctress; don't know what the medicine was; Mrs. STILES kept it in a cupboard; saw Mrs. STILES give Miss LIPSETT some black medicine in a bottle before the doctor came.

Dr. CULLEN, who made the post-mortem examination, gave testimony showing that the body of the deceased gave evident signs of violence. Dr. J. ORLANDO WHITE, who assisted at the post-mortem, gave testimony to corroborate the above.

Dr. CARLS testified that he was called to attend "Mrs. STILES' daughter," a few days before her death; had no suspicion of anything wrong; her disease was represented to him as bilious fever.

DAVID BOZARTH testified that Mrs. STILES pretended to be a "doctoress;" witness had called Dr. CARLS to visit Miss LIPSETT, at Mrs. STILES' request, a few days before Miss LIPSETT'S death.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned to today.

Personal.

Hon. Rufus Mead, United States Consul at Nicaragua, and J. McLeod, of Canada, are at the Astor House. Ex-Attorney-General Stephen H. Phillips, of Massachusetts, is at the Westminster Hotel. Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Hon. William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore; Judge Burke, of Ohio, and Gen. E. N. Bates, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Hon. O. Ballard, of Syracuse; Gen. Donaldson and Dr. McMillan, of the United States Army; Rev. J. H. Knowles, of Chicago, and Major Lord, of Detroit, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. D. Hoag, of Kentucky, and D. S. Morgan, of Brockport, are at the Grand Hotel. Gen. Roy Stone, of the United States Army, and Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Massachusetts, and A. Pollock, of Washington, are at the St. James Hotel. Col. John Moss, of California, and C. R. Clement, of Altoona, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. E. T. Loring, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 3: Nos. 76, 77, 78, 60, 79, 82, 54, 59.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
288—Von Keller vs. Stursburgh.	327—Grossenbach vs. Roedel.
318—Knapp vs. Blodgett.	328—Stratton vs. Smith.
319—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Mach. Co.	329—Orser vs. Glenville Woollen Co.
320—Kelly vs. Babcock.	331—Gardner vs. Crenshaw
321—Thompson vs. Thayer.	336—Cambreleng vs. Kerr.
322—Weld vs. O'Brien.	337—Rapelye vs. Straus.
323—Shanahan vs. Bowen.	338—Third-av. Sav'gs Bk. vs. Wheeler.
325—Paine vs. Lewy.	339—Wood vs. Belden.
326—Third-av. Sav'gs Bk. vs. Wheeler.	340—De Leyer vs. Pike.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens 10 A. M.—Calendar called 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Appleby vs. Appleby.	209—Rubber Clothing Co. vs. Wall.
141—Justh vs. Justh.	210—In re H. R. R. Co.
162—Bowne vs. Leveridge,	
164—Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Emp. Fire Ex. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4995—Bachman vs. Groh.	5021—Sykes vs. Jewett.
4987—McEwan vs. Palmer.	5024—Leslie vs. Davison.
4929—McIntire vs. Cohen.	5025—Van Volkenberg vs. Ford.
5013—Golfax vs. Smith.	
5015—Davis vs. McIntosh.	5026—Josnigue vs. Zacharie.
516—Cleveland vs. Behren.	
5017—The Derner Bldg. Co. vs. Fowler.	5028—Smith vs. McKinley.
	5029—Frederick vs. Knepoorth.
5018—Cohen vs. Ruthman.	
5019—Cooper vs. Lehman.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4762—McBurney vs. Kinkle.	5005—Stratton vs. Seymour.
4917—Samson vs. Minzeisheimer.	5006—Devine vs. Spencer.
	5007—Schult vs. Hall.
4754½—Derr vs. Raab.	5008—Kelly vs. Wilcox.
5085—Blanguier vs. Lyst.	5009—Kraker vs. Schmidt.
4850—Zettner vs. Metzler.	5012—Reynolds vs. Crandell.
4935—Hurley vs. Maher.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Robert Brown vs. Gilbert Thompson, Franklin J. Bartlett vs. Frank Ward, Charles Hobbs vs. Erie Railroad Company, Eugene Terry vs. Jas. O'Brien, Sheriff, Frank A. Dilworth vs. J. A. Bostwick, Charles N. Sheppard vs. Gustave Hencken.

By Judge Jones.

Schlesinger vs. Hexter; the pleadings and a copy of the stenographer's minutes must be furnished. Orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.—FEB. 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

Louise M. Mauss vs. Frank Mauss; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

M. Maloughney vs. M. J. Duffy et al.; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Everson to be appointed guardian; order granted for appointment of guardian.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine vs. James Boyd et al.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of B. G. de Costales, a supposed lunatic; inquisition confirmed and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Judge Larremore.

Wood vs. Zeigler; motion for new trial denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CAUSES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

No. 114.—*Henry Stagg vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action brought by the defendant in error to recover some $1,200 of the Insurance Company for services rendered as its agent in the City of St. Louis in the conduct of its business at that place. The agency was authorized in October, 1848, by a letter of attorney, which provided that he was to receive for his services a commission of ten per cent. on first premiums, and five per cent. on all renewals secured on policies taken through his agency. He claims to have continued his services until June, 1864, when, without fault of his, he was discharged, the renewal premiums of the Company, secured through him at the time, amounting to over $70,000. On this sum the five per cent. per annum commission is claimed, and the action was to recover an installment then due. The defendant pleaded that the contract was "during the pleasure of the Company," and that this language meant that while the plaintiff was the agent of the Company, and no longer, was he entitled to the five per cent. commissions. The plaintiff controverted this, and offered evidence to show a usage of custom to the effect that agents of insurance companies received this commission on renewal policies, so long as the policies were renewed, and not merely while the agencies were continued by the companies. The Court ruled that the agency was established by the contract made and governed by it, and not by usage; and that the words "during the pleasure of the Company" gave the Company the right to discontinue the agency at its pleasure, and that after the agency was discontinued no commissions were recoverable. It was also held that by a circular issued by the Company in 1849, this feature of the contract was made more certain by the use of the words "so long as you continue the agent of the Company." The question of the continuance of the commission after the agency ceased is the main one in the case, and on this point the plaintiff in error insists that the evidence offered to show the usage should have been admitted, and that there is nothing in the contract conflicting with this usage, to wit: That agents of insurance companies are to have the stipulated percentage on renewal premiums on policies secured by them, so long as such premiums are paid, whether the agents continue in the employ of the companies or not. The Company contend that the letter of attorney and the subsequent circular both show that the plaintiff was entitled to demand commissions only as long as he remained the agent of the Company.

James C. Moody for plaintiff in error; John M. Krum for defendant.

No. 164.—*Franklin Farmlee and David A. Gage vs. Daniel Lawrence.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—This suit is brought here on the allegation that the State Court upheld a local statute which was brought in question, though it was repugnant to the Federal Constitution, as impairing the obligation of contracts. The case was this: The plaintiff in error agreed to pay twelve per cent. interest at a time when six per cent. was the legal rate, with a penalty of forfeiture for usury. The Legislature of the State repealed these forfeitures and raised the legal rate of interest to ten per cent. The question is, whether the repeal of these penalties and the substitution of ten per cent. in the place of six per cent. as the legal rate of interest was such legislation as impaired the obligations of the contract. The defendants here maintain that the law simply enabled the lender to recover the percentage stipulated, and could not be considered as in any sense impairing a contract. It simply substituted a new one. The plaintiffs insist that the law imposes upon them an additional obligation for a violation of the law existing at the time the contract was made, and that it is, therefore, *ex post facto*. The statute is for this reason in violation of the Federal Constitution, and it in every sense changes and impairs the obligations of the contract entered into between the parties.

C. Beckwith for plaintiffs in error: George Payson and Charles A. Gregory for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE—TRIAL BEFORE AN UNSWORN JURY.

James T. Carter et al. vs. Jacob Foss et al.—A motion was made in this case to set aside the verdict on the ground that none of the jury had been sworn, either generally or specially. Defendants' counsel claimed that this irregularity was fatal. It seems that the fact of the jury not having been sworn was not discovered until after the verdict. Plaintiffs' counsel, in opposition to the motion, cited that section of the Code which says: "The Court shall in every stage of an action disregard any error or defect in the pleadings or proceedings which shall not affect the substantial rights of the adverse party." Also the 3 Rev. Stat. (5 ed.,) 721, 723, sec. 7, Subd. 14, which provides that "The verdict shall not be impaired, or in any way affected by any default or negligence of any clerk or officer of the Court, or of the parties, or their counsellors or attorneys, by which neither party shall have been prejudiced." He also claimed that it was a settled principle with the Court that its suitors shall not be prejudiced by the mistakes or defaults of its officers, and that it was too late, after trial without objection, and a verdict, to then raise the objection; and further, that in order to disturb the verdict, it became absolutely necessary to show that the party had been prejudiced.

Judge VAN BRUNT denied the motion.

Nathan Solomon for motion; S. M. Parsons opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

Champlain Bowen vs. Nelson Chase.—In this case, already reported in the TIMES, a decision has been rendered denying a motion on behalf of plaintiff, to open a default taken against him. In his opinion rendered on the motion, Judge CARDOZO says it is plain to him that when the plaintiff gave the stipulation to try these causes on the first day of the November Term, 1869, which was exacted as a condition of granting their motion for a postponement at the October Circuit, they were preparing to remove the cause to the United States Court, and instead of using the adjournment for the purpose stated, they immediately proceeded to transfer the suits to the Federal Court. This the Judge calls "fraud," and says further, that plaintiff, relying on a belief in his right to remove the case to the Federal Court, allowed default to be taken, and even when they found out their mistake they were still very dilatory, and only made the motion to open the default a year after it was taken.

NOTICE.

During the February Term of the Supreme Court at Chambers, Judge BARNARD presiding, orders of arrest will not be granted unless the defendant be a non-resident, or is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

DECISION AS TO TRUST PROPERTY—JURISDICTION OF NEW-YORK COURTS OVER A TRUST CREATED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Sophia C. Hull, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. Mac Gregor J. Mitcheson, Defendant and Appellant.—This is an appeal from a judgment overruling a demurrer, interposed by defendant to the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The facts as set forth in the case are as follows: Plaintiff is the *cestui que trust* under a post-nuptial settlement, made in Philadelphia in 1833. The first trustee died, the second resigned in 1855, and the defendant, a resident of Philadelphia, was duly appointed his successor by the Orphans' Court of that city; at the request of plaintiff, the trust estate in Philadelphia was sold, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of a house and lot in the City of New-York, which was conveyed to the defendant in July, 1855; that from that time until May, 1867, the premises were occupied by the plaintiff and her family, and since that time they have been rented to tenants she has procured. She or her husband have during all the time paid the taxes, kept the house in repair, and had the care and management of the property. It is further alleged that an unfriendly feeling exists between the parties, and defendant has attempted to disturb plaintiff in her possession and control of the property, and makes a claim for a large sum as compensation for services as trustee, and threatens to sell the premises; that she has offered to pay him more than his legal charges, and that at the time of his appointment as trustee he was paid a sum which was to be in full satisfaction of all his claims as trustee. The relief demanded is, that the defendant may be restrained from any interference with the trust property or the rents and income thereof; that he may be removed as trustee, and a new trustee, resident in this State, appointed, and that such other and further relief may be granted as is just.

Counsel for the appellant contended that the demurrer should have been sustained, because the action was predicated on a void trust; that the Court could not enforce a void trust, or a trust void in some of its provisions and good in others; that the Court had no jurisdiction over the trust or trustee; that the trust is not destroyed, because the trustee, at the request of the beneficiary, has been induced to make an investment in such a place and of such a character as to preclude its enforcement under the *lex rei site*, and that as the case now stands, inasmuch as the plaintiff cannot have the relief prayed, the demurrer should be sustained.

Counsel for respondent contended that the laws of this State control the rights of the parties with respect to the trust estate, consisting of real property in this State; that the trust is void by the laws of this State, which forbid the creation of passive trusts. The equitable title to the property is by reason thereof in the plaintiff, and the defendant's attempted interference and threatened sale should be perpetually enjoined; that if not void *in toto*, the trust and conduct of the trustee are subjects for the equitable cognizance and control of the Court in a proper case, and the allegations of the complaint in that behalf are sufficient to make a case of that character, and therefore the order overruling the demurrer should be affirmed.

The Court affirmed the order overruling the demurrer.

Starr & Ruggles for plaintiff and respondent; W. W. McFarland for defendant and appellant.

A VERDICT RENDERED UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION OF LAW.

Eben Sutton et al., Plaintiffs and Respondents, vs. James H. Diggles et al., Defendants and Appellants.—This action was brought to recover the value of a certain quantity of cloth, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $17,404 88. Defendant served a case on appeal, in which was embodied as a part of the case affidavits of ten of the jurors who rendered the verdict, alleging that they gave their verdict for plaintiff for the full amount, on the sole ground that it was represented to them that the defendant could bring a new suit to recover the amount of a counter claim set up on the trial for alleged defect in the cloth. On this ground a motion for a new trial was denied, and from that decision appeal is now taken. The chief point argued was the admissibility of those affidavits on an application for a new trial. Decision reserved.

Joseph R. Flanders, for plaintiff and respondent; A. R. Dyott, for defendant and appellant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT TO RECOVER $10,000 FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Emily Smith vs. John Kauffman.—This was an action brought to recover $10,000 for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on the character of the plaintiff by the defendant, who had her arrested on the 6th of December on a charge of setting fire to the premises No. 143 Fulton-avenue. The charge was not sustained by the evidence. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $100.

Philip F. Smith for plaintiff, W. C. B. Thornton for defendant.

THE VALUE OF A WATER ROUTE.

William Gilmore vs. Thomas B. Byrne, implicated with William S. Van Dyke.—The complaint in this case alleged that the defendant made a promissory note in April, 1869, to the credit of the plaintiff for $1,425, to be paid in nine months, but which has not yet been paid.

The defense, on the part of Byrne, put in a general denial of the allegations, and stated, in addition, that it was not the intention of that person to sign the note, and that he did not receive any consideration in return. As a further defense, he claims that the note was obtained from the maker or makers by false representations made by the plaintiff, he having represented that certain water routes in Brooklyn, which he sold to defendant, VAN DYKE, and in payment for which he received $2,000 in cash and the note in action, which yield an income of $740 per month, whereas they do not yield more on an average than $232 per month. The Court directed a verdict for plaintiff of $1,533 10, being the full amount claimed with interest.

Justus Palmer for plaintiff; John H. Anthon and John H. Chadsey for defendant.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

On Monday next, at 10 A. M., instead of 12 M., the February calendar of the City Court will be called all through in the Circuit Court-room. Counsel will then have an opportunity of setting down cases for trial on such days as may be most convenient to them.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I. FEB. 2.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE IRON-CLAD MALICIOUS PROSECUTION CASE—CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Antonia Millan vs. John Graham.—The testimony for the defendant in this case was continued yesterday. Capt. Graham was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination by Ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for plaintiff, but without varying in any degree his direct testimony. Among the additional points brought out in Capt. Graham's redirect examination was that he, Graham, had actually paid $125,000 to parties on the *Agamenticus* contract, under an agreement to deliver her at St. Thomas at a cost of $1,500,000 with armament; the Government price for the hull was $1,000,000; that he was out of pocket this $125,000 to this day; that the bonds which had not been delivered to Millan had been pledged to various parties with Millan's consent, realizing about $113,000; that a portion of them were subsequently sold at auction by the parties holding them at $160 on the $1,000; that he had actually paid out over $8,000 for surveys of monitors, and about $6,000 counsel fees in a friendly suit brought by him against Millan, at the latter's request, to establish the validity of the bonds against the Governments of Peru and Chili. A large amount of documentary testimony was put in evidence, showing that Capt. Graham, in his dealings with Dominguez, relied upon the latter's authority to act for Millan, the plaintiff, and that this authority had been recognized in various forms by Millan. Among the witnesses produced on behalf of Capt. Graham is Mr. Henry A. Cram, the lawyer; Dabney, Morgan & Co., the financial agents of the Government of Peru; Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Mr. Secor, the shipbuilder; and the Consul of Peru.

The trial will probably consume the present week.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

THE NEW-JERSEY LAW—WHOSE MONEY IS IT?

An application was made in this Court which involves an interpretation of an important clause in the New-Jersey law. One section of the law provides that one-half of the $12 jury fees shall be paid to the Clerk of the Court at the time of filing the note of issue, and the other half at the time of trial, if a trial by jury shall be had. Where judgment is by default, the additional $6 shall not be required. In a case where a settlement had been made before trial, the attorney made application to have an order directing the Clerk to pay back the $6 paid in as jury fees at the time of filing his note of issue. Judge BARBOUR refused the order, but suggested to the attorney to renew his motion fortified by such law or decisions as he might be able to discover applicable to the subject.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

PRACTICE—DISMISSAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION.

A motion was made in a cause before this Court for an order dismissing the plaintiff's case for a failure to prosecute. The motion was offered on the ground that under the new rules, as adopted by the Supreme Court, the defendant in a case is deprived of his right to move for a dismissal on this ground, his only remedy being to have the cause placed on the calendar, wait until it is reached, and take such default as plaintiff may permit. The rule, under which the motion was opposed, went into operation on the 1st inst., the former rule (thirty-two) under which the right to dismiss was exercised, having been expunged. Judge DALY took the papers, and reserved his decision.

NOTICE.

During the month of February, commencing on Monday, the 6th, the equity term of this Court, Judge LARREMORE presiding, will be held in Chambers, and the calendar will be called at 12 o'clock each day. Chamber business will be transacted in the same room, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, during the month.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110	15 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.. 94⅝
6,000 do......s3.110	200 do....bet. call 94⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110	400 do.......... 94⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20C., N..c.109	35000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 89⅜
10,000 do.......109	30000 do.......s30 89⅛
55,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 21¾
54,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛	200 Harlem Railroad..129
10,000 do.......b3.109⅛	500 Reading Railroad. 98
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅛	200 L. S. & M. So. R. R. 94¼
1,000 Ga. St. 6s..........81½	550 do.......... 94⅛
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds. 94⅜	100 do........s30 94
1,000 N. C., old bds... 47	500 do....bet. call 94
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 49¼	300 do.......... 93⅞
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 59½	300 do.......... 94
7,000 do.......... 59½	20 Mich Cen. R. R......118
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue..........89	50 Panama R. R........ 68½
	5 do.......... 70
	50 do.......... 68
1,000 Ala. State 8s..... 99⅛	100 Un. Pac. R. R...... 18¼
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, N..s60 64½	300 Chic. & N. W. R. R. 75
5,000 do.......... 64⅜	100 C. & N. W. R. R. Prf. 85⅛
1,000 Erie 1st M....... 98	700 do.......... 85⅛
22,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 91⅛	300 do........b3 85⅛
6,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M. 79	100 do........b3 85⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bds. 70⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R. R......104
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.......... 98	500 Chic. & R. I. R. R. 107⅛
	600 do....bet. call. 107⅛
500 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. bds......104⅛	5 C., C., C. & Ind. R. R. 84
	100 do.......... 83
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st, ex int.......... 92	200 Mil. & St. P......b3 53
	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 74
10,000 C. & A. S. F. bds.100	100 Tol., Wab. & West. 52½
10,000 C., C. & I. C., 1st M 83⅛	100 do.......... 52½
12 Continental Bk.... 93⅛	100 do........b3 52¾
50 Tenth Nat. Bk....122	100 Del., L. & W. R. R. 104⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Can..116⅛	600 Ohio & Miss R. R. 35⅛
100 West. U. Tel........ 46⅜	1700 do....bet. call 35
200 do....bet. call 46⅛	100 Chi., B. & Q. R. R..153⅛
300 Canton Co.......... 71½	12 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 142⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 10⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. R. B... 83⅛
100 Mar. Min. Co...... 5⅛	300 do.......... 83
100 Mar. Pref.......... 9	200 do....bet. call 82⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.. 43	100 do........s60 82⅛
100 do........b30 43	25 N. J. R. R. bet. call.118
500 Wells-Fargo Ex. S. 2	200 Col., C. & I. C...... 18⅛
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 44	200 Mor. & Es. bet. call 89⅛
25 do.......... 43⅛	40 N. J. Cen. Ld. Sc... 81
100 United States Ex... 42	

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113	100 U. S. Express..... 41¼
5,000 do..........113⅛	20000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts. bet. call..... .. 89⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..113⅛	
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.109⅝	100 Erie.............. 21⅝
21,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅝	200 do.......... 22
500 U. S. 5-20 C.'64..109⅛	200 Harlem........s30.125
10,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.b3.109⅝	1100 do.........125
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110	100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 93⅝
600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n., small.......108¾	100 do........b3 94
	200 do....bet. call 93⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅛	300 do.......... 93¾
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.s3.109⅛	500 do.......... 93⅝
24,000 do......b3.109⅛	100 Un. Pacific......b3 18
50,000 do..........109⅛	200 do.......... 18
2,500 do......s3.109	300 do.......... 18⅛
500 do......small.108¾	100 Illinois Central...134
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. b3.109⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....104¼
25,000 do..........109⅜	200 Chicago & N. W.. 74⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur. b. c.111¼	200 do........s60 74
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅜	100 N. J. Central......104
5,000 Ga. St. 7s........ 86¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref... 84⅞
1,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 89⅛	1000 do.......... 84¾
4,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 79	50 do.......... 85
10,000 do........s60 78¾	10 C., C., C. & Ind.... 82
7,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B. 69⅛	10 do....bet. call 83¼
1,000 C., C., C. & Ind. 1st 83⅛	400 Chi. & Rock I.....106⅝
10,000 do.......... 83⅛	1800 do..........106⅛
2,000 Chi. & Alt. In. bds. 94⅛	500 do..bet. call.s3.106⅛
400 Quicksilver Min.. 10¼	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 52⅞
100 Pac. M. S. S...b60 43⅛	400 do.......... 52¾
100 do..........c. 43¼	200 do....bet. call 52⅛
200 do........b30 43⅜	150 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 73⅞
600 do....bet. call 43⅛	100 do....bet. call 73¾
100 W. U. Tel. bet. call 46⅝	600 Tol., Wab. & West. 52¼
100 Mar. Pf....bet. call 9	100 Del., Lack. & West. 104
100 Adams Express... 67¼	15 P., Ft. W. & C., Guar. 96
50 do.......... 67⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 35
300 N. Y. Cent. & H. R.. 94¼	200 Morris & Essex... 89⅛
100 do....bet. call 94¼	300 C., C. & Ind. Cent. 18¼
200 do.......... 94⅛	100 do........b30 18⅜
500 do.......... 94	100 Chi., Bur. & Quin.154

THURSDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

We compile from the last monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics, No. 4 of the series of 1870, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first four months of the current Fiscal Year:

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—JULY TO OCT. 31, 1870.

Imported in foreign goods, in gross.......		$157,097,052
Re-exported out of bond, &c..............		4,275,371
Total, as for United States markets...		$152,821,681
Goods in bond June 30............	$56,930,841	
Goods in bond Oct. 31............	47,841,096—	9,089,745
Foreign goods taken for consumption.		$161,911,426
Exported in American produce, gold value		94,356,415
Balance four months..................		$67,555,011
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$38,587,896	
Exported in foreign bullion, &c.	3,464,706	
Together....................	$42,052,602	
Less foreign, imported.....	5,352,452	
Net outgo of specie.................		36,700,150
Apparent balance against U. States..		$30,854,861

COMPARISON WITH SAME MONTHS OF 1869.

Four months.	1870.	1869.
Goods for Consumption.........	$161,911,426	$149,290,013
Produce Exported...............	94,356,415	94,480,060
Balance exclusive of Specie....	$67,555,011	$54,809,953
Net Specie outgo...............	36,700,150	12,716,274
Apparent balance...........	$30,854,861	$42,093,679

DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTS—IN CURRENCY.

Four months.	1870. Atlantic ports.	1870. Price gold	1869. Atlantic ports.	1869. Price gold.
July..............	$28,559,004	116¾	$27,094,216	135¾
August...........	20,379,940	112¼	26,425,689	134¾
September.......	22,296,109	114⅛	25,453,798	136¾
October..........	29,475,575	112¾	38,742,913	130¼
Total.........	$100,710,628		$117,737,616	
Pacific Ports.....	*6,047,644		*6,432,653	
Together.....	$106,758,272		$124,170,269	
Equal in Gold to.	94,356,415		94,480,060	

*In gold value.

The Gold market advanced today to 111⅞ ₱ cent. At noon the Treasury Office opened bids to the amount of $6,065,000 for the million of dollars to be sold to the highest bidders. The awards were $700,000 to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. at 111.88 ₱ cent., and $300,000 to Messrs. MAXWELL & GRAVES at 111.83@111.82 ₱ cent. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room were at 111⅞@111⅞ ₱ cent. There was considerable animation in the Room throughout the day, beginning early in the forenoon at 111⅞@111⅞ ₱ cent. The market was advanced in part, on the London telegrams of a decline in the English Funds and in American 5-20s, from yesterday's last quotations, and in part, also, by the purchases of several of the prominent Stock firms who are bearish against the Railway speculation, while going long of Gold. The foreign Exchanges were again stiff in support of the bullish feeling in Gold, although the business of the day in Bills on London was less important than yesterday. The importers are pretty free buyers of Exchange at the going rates. They are not only settling for their Fall sales of foreign merchandise, but anticipating their engagements for the Spring trade. The Customs demand for Gold is also considerably larger than the weekly sales of Gold from the Treasury and the payments for interest on the Public Debt together—the latter having fallen off to less than $200,000 per day.

The theory, to which we referred a day or two ago, of higher Gold on the return of Peace to the Continent, is, for the present, the chief motive to speculation for higher rates in the Gold Room. The movement is assisted today, as intimated above, by the bearish interest in the Stock market, but it is not very apparent why this assistance should be volunteered in order to depress the Railway Stocks. Neither their productive value nor their current traffic would seem to be compromised by the present course of Gold, any more than they have been in the last six or seven months, during which Gold has ruled as high as 123⅞ ₱ cent., and as low as 110 ₱ cent.

Money is in free supply at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call loan, with frequent exceptions at 5 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds are a fraction weaker than yesterday, influenced by lower quotations for 5-20s from abroad. The business of the day was, notwithstanding, quite large, free buyers appearing on the concession of prices.

The Stock Exchange was weaker than yesterday in prices, but active at the concession, and the business done was large in the Railway Shares, and to a fair amount in the Railway Bonds. The Southern State Bonds were dull, and the Virginias and South Carolinas lower, while other descriptions were barely supported by bids at the Exchange Board for moderate amounts. Confidence in the political situation, and financial good faith of several of these States, has of late been so much impaired, that new buyers at the North are reluctant to take hold of their bonds even at seemingly cheap figures. Some of the Bonds, like new Tennessees, are kept up by cunningly-organized Southern cliques in the market; and others, like Alabamas, are supported at the Exchange Board, because considerable sums of Money have been borrowed, on time, subject to calls for fresh margins, on the hypothecation of these Bonds. These manipulations may be all well enough for the objects in view, but we feel that we do our readers, outside of Wall-street, a real service in suggesting that they had best place their Money in other quarters. We take this liberty the more conscientiously in the case of Tennessee, because, some few years ago, while the State made honest efforts to meet its interest, we frequently referred to the new Bonds as a fair purchase at about the present figures, since when, under a change of party and financial rule, the payment of Interest has not only been wholly abandoned, but its resumption postponed indefinitely. And if, under these circumstances, after the Bonds have fallen to 42 and been advanced to 64@65 ₱ cent., there is a clique of Southern speculators in the market ready to take them at figures about equal to the prices two years ago, when the payment of interest had not become, to say the least, desperate, we have only to repeat that Northern holders had as well let these confidence people from Tennessee and Kentucky have them, where they can afford to do so without serious sacrifice. In regard to Alabama it is some consolation to our people, here, to know that the indorsed Bonds of the State for the various new Railway projects, which have been borrowers of Money for some months past, had not found popular currency in this market, but were chiefly advanced upon by Foreign houses, up to the time when the extraordinary message of Gov. LINDSLEY was made public a few days ago.

The pressure to sell the New-York and Western Railway Stocks continued to the close of business in the Afternoon. The transactions in Rock Island were especially heavy in the Long Room, between the Morning and Afternoon Boards, as well as at the Boards, and the offerings of Harlem Stock at a decline of 5@7 ₱ cent. was also remarked upon in the Afternoon. The Stock and Bonds, (other than the first Mortgage,) of the Union Pacific fluctuated violently, and the Lake Shore movement was singularly in contrast with the buoyancy of Tuesday and Wednesday. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific was higher and in demand; Western Telegraph weak and neglected.

After the late Boards in the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s..............	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862.........	110⅝	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867.........	109⅛	109
American Gold......................	111¼	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days...........	109½	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee...........	64⅜	64⅜
New-York Central and Hudson.	94⅞	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates.	89⅜	89
Reading Railroad................	98⅛	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.........	107½	106¼
North-west Common.............	74⅝	74⅜
North-west Preferred.............	85⅞	84⅞
Pacific Mail....................	43	43¼
St. Paul Preferred..............	74¼	73⅞
St. Paul Common................	53⅛	52¾
Lake Shore......................	94½	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi...........	35	34⅞
Toledo and Wabash.............	53	52⅝
Western Telegraph..............	46½	46⅜
Erie............................	22	21⅞
St. Joseph Common..............	83⅜	83
Union Pacific...................	18	18½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

Gold receipts........................	$341,000 00
Gold payments.......................	165,639 85
Gold balance.........................	62,567,044 65
Currency receipts....................	789,759 08
Currency payments...................	2,727,093 65
Currency balance....................	7,788,533 89
Customs.............................	306,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......113	5-20 coup., '67.........109
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........109⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........110⅝	10-40 reg..............106⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........110	10-40 coup.............109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........110	6s, currency...........111⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1.....108⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 64½	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 57
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 64⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is. 55
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60⅛	Ohio 6s, '81............100⅛
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 49⅛	Ohio 6s, '86............100⅛
Georgia 6s............ 81	Kentucky 6s........... 99⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 86⅛	Illinois Canal bds., '70.100
Georgia 7s, G. bds.... 94⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77...100
N. Car. 6s, old......... 46⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79...100
N. Car. 6s, new bds... 24⅛	Illinois War Loan......100
N. Car. 6s, sp. tax..... 18⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
S. Car. 6s............. 70	Indiana 5s.............100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 59⅛	Michigan 7s, '78........100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 60⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.105
Missouri 6s........... 89⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.104⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss. 88⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.104⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds. 80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.104⅛
Louisiana 7s, Penit'y. 72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104⅛
California 7s.......... 108⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104⅛
Connecticut 6s........ 100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104⅛
Rhode Island 6s....... 101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.104⅛
Alabama 8s........... 99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 89	Tol. & Wab. Cons. Con. 85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88......x 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.... 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 82
Erie 1st Extended..... 97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 80
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79..... 94⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d........... 94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83..... 91⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.... 97⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.... 84	Mor. & Essex 1st........ 102
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.... 79	Mor. & Essex 2d......... 94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.102⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....... 98⅛
Harlem 1st............. 102	N. J. Cen., New Bds....100⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 87⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.101⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds... 90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.108⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. B. 102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..... 95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....... 96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 96	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...... 79
Union Pac. 1st Bds.... 78⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F........ 100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 70⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st......... 102
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 65⅛	Chi. & Alton Income. 94⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....... 106	Ohio & Miss. 1st......... 97
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons....... 86⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref. 81	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 72	Peninsula R. R. Bds.... 90
Chi. & N. W. S. F...x 95⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..... 86⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 91	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....102⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds. 90	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....x 92	Mil. & St. P. 1st......... 91⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7 ₱ c. C. 86	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......... 91
Han. & St. J. Conv....104⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st........... 90
Lack. & W. Bds........ 90	Joliet & Chi. 1st......... 104
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.... 101	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 83⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 94⅛	Tol., Peo. & War., E. D. 83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. x 91	Tol., Peo. & War., W. D. 80
Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. D. 80⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......... 100
Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 85	Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st 80⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B. 78⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.............. 132	Importers' & Traders'.157
Manhattan.............. 150	Park...................... 150
Merchants'.............. 113	Manufac'rs' & M'chts'. 98
Mechanics'.............. 134	Central National....... 102⅛
Phenix.................. 105	Fourth National........ 107
Tradesmen's............ 147	Ninth National.......... 112
Butchers' & Drovers'.135	Tenth National......... 121
Mechanics' & Traders'135	Oriental.................. 135
National................ 118	Gold Exchange.......... 70
Merchants' Exchange.101	Del. & Hud. Canal.....116¾
Leather Manufac'rs..200	Penn. Coal............... 218
Commerce.............. 116⅛	Maryland Coal Co...... 20
Broadway.............. 290	American Coal.......... 35
Ocean................... 80	Canton Co., Balt....... 71⅛
Mercantile............. 125	Consol. Coal of Md..... 22
American Exchange.114⅛	West. Un. Tel........... 46⅛
Bk. of North America.101	Quicksilver Mining.... 10
Hanover................ 101	Mariposa Mining....... 5
Metropolitan........... 120⅛	Mariposa Min. Pref... 8⅛
People's................ 137½	Boston Water Power. 23⅛
Grocers'................ 116	Adams Express......... 67⅛
East River............. 113	Wells-Fargo Ex......... 37
Nassau................. 107½	United States Ex...... 41
Continental............ 93	Pac. Mail S. Co......... 42⅛

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the third week in January, were.............$27,617 36

Same week 1870.........19,912 22

Increase..............$7,705 14

The *Alta California* of Jan 26 says:

The demand for money for duties has been as follows for the week:

Jan. 19...........	$35,258 18	Jan. 23...........	$16,085 22
Jan. 20...........	30,317 21	Jan. 24...........	15,010 03
Jan. 21...........	24,422 24	Jan. 25...........	9,681 62
Total............			$130,774 50
Previously.......			286,816 61
Total...........			$417,591 11
Last year........			399,354 38
Increase.........			$18,236 73

The production of bullion is more prosperous. The gravel-diggers and hydraulic operators in the leading sections have started up vigorously.

The shipment of treasure has been less this week, both by rail and steamer, as follows:

To—	1870.	1871.
New-York, per railroad.......	$120,100 00	$68,307 34
Previously, by steamer.......	2,224,450 45	31,070 50
Previously, by railroad.......	756,578 24	439,305 30
Total since Jan. 1..........	$3,101,128 69	$538,683 14

There were no gold bars exported this week. The shipments to New-York by rail were mostly silver bars.

The exports of merchandise and treasure together have been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Merchandise............	$369,794 00	$301,969 62
Previously..............	640,772 00	780,259 11
Total merchandise........	$1,010,566 00	$1,082,228 73
Specie mercantile account...	3,101,128 69	538,683 14
Duties paid...............	399,354 38	417,591 11
Total exports..............	$4,511,049 07	$1,801,789 46

The following is a summary of the export values:

To—	Vessel.	Amount.
Liverpool..............	Achilles............	$114,765 43
Liverpool via Portland....	Rosedale............	1,500 00
Cork.....................	Chas. Luling.......	76,560 30
Mexican ports...........	J. B. Sanborn......	8,023 11
Burrard's Inlet..........	Finzel..............	1,238 38
Magdalena Bay..........	Curlew.............	6,498 76
HongKong..............	Matura.............	40,787 65
Acajutla................	Milton Badger......	12,717 67
Valparaiso..............	Brignardello.......	24,500 00
Tahiti..................	Island Belle.......	1,335 58
Tahiti..................	Nantilus...........	14,124 74
Total...........		$301,969 62

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, the completion of which has just been announced, has made arrangements for freight and passenger traffic with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The latter Company has agreed to set aside 40 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings realized from the business with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Company, for investment at par in the bonds of the new Road. This arrangement secures a practical consolidation of the two Companies, making the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company permanently interested in the newer enterprise.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.—The Coupons maturing Feb. 1, prox., of the Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest than they now bear before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced these into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO. Offer at par and interest The new Seven-thirty Gold Loan Of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Secured by first mortgage on a RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG, And on a LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES, being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

For the fullest information address JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.

New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.

Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.

Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs...........	3	Hides, bdls............	788
Broom-corn, bales.....	88	Leather, sides.........	7,406
Bees-wax, pkgs.......	2	Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	1,084
Cotton, bales.........	4,841	Spirits Turp., bbls.....	274
Cotton-seed, bags.....	271	Resin, bbls............	12,747
Copper, bbls..........	29	Pork, bbls.............	483
Copper, cakes........	166	Beef, bbls. and tcs....	3,091
Dried Fruit, pkgs.....	5	Cut-meats, pkgs.......	620
Eggs, bbls............	86	Lard, pkgs.............	1,060
Flour, bbls...........	1,610	Butter, pkgs...........	1,473
Wheat, bushels.......	8,992	Cheese, boxes.........	322
Corn, bushels........	28,076	Tallow, pkgs..........	117
Oats, bushels.........	1,938	Dressed Hogs, No......	1,327
Malt, bushels.........	500	Stearine, pkgs.........	32
Grass-seed, bushels..	948	Pea-nuts, bushels......	700
Beans, bushels.......	297	Rice, pkgs.............	113
Corn-meal, bbls......	63	Starch, pkgs..........	800
Corn-meal, bags......	1,000	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds....	101
Oat-meal, bbls........	100	Tobacco, hhds.........	16
Hops, bales..........	33	Whisky, bbls..........	579
Hides, No............	1,962	Wool, bales...........	280

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—373 bags Regulus, 6,131 bags Ore, 939 bales Cotton, 6 boxes Tools, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 1,296 boxes Cheese, 53 bales Furs, 75 bags Clover-seed, 15 cases Sewing-machines, 231 pkgs. Tobacco, 14 bbls. Sweeps.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—3,142 bales Cotton, 1,317 pkgs. Lard, 2,128 boxes Bacon, 1,024 bbls. Pork, 16 bbls. Bladders, 23,103 bushels Wheat, 12 bales Hops, 8,640 Staves, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 176 pkgs. Butter, 106 pkgs. Leather, 2 boxes Sewing-machines, 50 cases Essential Oil, 3 bbls. Tongues, 1,533 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Edwin*, for Constantinople—117,301 gallons Refined Petroleum, 25 bales Domestics.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited, since our last, but prices have not varied materially. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, opening at a reduction of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,952 bales for early delivery, (of which 301 bales were to arrive,) including 1,768 bales to shippers, 2,014 bales to spinners, 70 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Also, 11,400 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 900 bales at 14½c.; March, 700 bales at 15c.; April, 500 bales at 15 3-16c.; May, 800 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales on private terms. And today, for February, 100 bales at 15 13-16c., 300 bales at 14⅜c., 3,000 bales at 14⅝c., 300 bales at 14 11-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c.; March, 600 bales at 15c., 1,200 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 1,100 bales at 15⅛c.; May, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 400 bales at 15⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 15⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.78c.; March, 15.02c.; April, 15.23c.; May, 15.49c.; June sold at 15⅝c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary........	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary...	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
Low Middling....	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling........	15⅛	15⅜	16	16⅛
Good Middling...	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..............	22,383
Receipts last week.......................	28,306
Receipts the preceding week............	31,172
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870............	588,022
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870......	769,243
Receipts preceding year................	658,429
Exports since our last..................	4,081
Exports since Sept. 1....................	315,486
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870.	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869.	323,507
Estimated stock here....................	82,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an improved inquiry noted for State and Western Flour at a shade stronger prices, chiefly for No. 2, Superfine, and shipping Extras, which have been purchased with more freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7 05; very good to fancy, $7 05@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7 05; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl..........................	$5 10@$6 10
Sour Flour.................................	5 40@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western..............	6 00@ 6 60
Extra State................................	6 75@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands...............	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Genesee.............................	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	6 90@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.......	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands...........	6 70@ 7 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy........	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request, and rather firmer in price; sales reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 580 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request at $3 50@$4 35 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand at $2 70@$3 20 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra.........	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra.	7 25@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice...........	4 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice.....................	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon...........................	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown rather more firmness, on a lighter offering of prime stock, and a moderate demand for export, speculative account, and milling purposes. The main call has been for choice No. 2 Spring, called No. 1, at $1 57, afloat, for export, and $1 55, in store, on speculation; also, for old and new Spring, mixed, at from $1 51@$1 54, afloat, for shipment, and for Red and Amber Western and Canada, at from $1 56@$1 60 for milling and export. White Wheat has been in light request, but has been held with confidence. The general market closed strong, though tame. The scarcity of freight room, and the advanced claims of ship-owners, operated against the export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 77,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 60; White Western at $1 60@$1 75½; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 57 bid, and $1 58@$1 60 asked, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 55@$1 57, in store and afloat; Old Spring and Mixed at $1 45@$1 54; White Genesee at $1 68@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 58@$1 62; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 56@$1 62; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered and purchased more freely, at reduced prices. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 84c.@87c., chiefly 85c.@86c., for new Mixed Western; 86c.@90c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern State; 87½c.@97½c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet but very firm at from $1 06@$1 17 for Jersey, Western and State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in more demand at steadier rates; sales, 51,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 15 for Canada West and 85c.@87½c. for State. Barley-malt continues quite nominal. Oats have been very sparingly dealt in at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at 60c.@65½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 62c.@63c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 64c.@65c. for State; 60c.@63c. for Jersey; 65c.@65½c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 23,103 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand and firm at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been saleble and steady at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute, 1,000 bales have been sold in Boston, on private terms. Market unchanged.

HOPS—Have been very sparingly dealt in and quoted heavy within a range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; at 3c.@6c. for Yearlings; 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 18c.@22½c. for California, ₱ lb. Receipts, 33 bales; exports, 12 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call for New-Orleans, but at drooping prices; sales 470 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at from 40c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been dull and heavy. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Resin, on the basis of $2 45 for Strained, but holders have been generally asking $2 50; hence business has been restricted. Some 350 bbls. No. 1 sold at $3 25@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Of the liberal receipts today, 12,747 bbls., the greater portion had been sold to arrive. Tar and Crude Turpentine dull at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request and very firm at 50c.@50½c. for merchantable, and 51c. for shipping; sales, 265 bbls.; receipts, 274 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@51c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 40@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quiet on the basis of about 15½c.@15¾c. ₱ gallon, with light offerings noted. Shipping Crude continues inactive and quoted at 19½c. here, and 18½c.@19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,440 bbls. today. The Creek advices have been of a lower and tame market. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 25@$4 70; and Upper at $4 45@$4 47½ ₱ bbl.; sales, 5,000 bbls. Lower Road, delivered, on private terms. Refined has been in limited request since our last, on the basis of 26c., with 26½c. generally asked, for Standard White. A cargo of about 2,000 bbls. early delivery, was rumored sold, but without reliable particulars. At Philadelphia, the business has been more active, since our last, sales having been reported of about 8,300 bbls. Standard White, for February delivery, mainly last half, at 25c.; 4,000 bbls. do., February to April, at 25½c.@25¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer to August 1, at 27c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia have been 1,470 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 117,301 gallons for Constantinople. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request at from 31c.@32c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in more urgent demand for export, on the advanced basis of 10c.@10½c., closing with 10½c. bid, and 10⅝c.@11c. asked, in shipping order, with sales reported of 5,600 bbls. 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for prompt delivery, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 450 bbls. at $22 75@$23, chiefly at $22 87@$23 for New Mess, $22 for Old Mess, $18 25@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted on the basis of $23 for Western Mess, seller March and April. Sales, since our last, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in rather more request within the range of 9¼c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for the Western, and 10c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats continue in moderate request at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 280 pkgs. at 13½c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, but steady; sales, 315 boxes at 12c. for Short Clear, 11⅛c. for Long Clear, and 11¼c. for Short Ribs, ₱ lb. Lard has been moderately sought after at about steady rates for the better grades; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13⅛c. for fair to prime new Western Steam, and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller, February, at 13⅛c.; seller, March, at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; seller, April, 13¼c. ₱ lb., showing a slight yielding in values. Beef has been in active request at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. The total sales of the week thus far are given as high as 30,000 bbls., chiefly for repacking for export. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $24@$28 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 110 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair request at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Butter has been in more demand and quoted steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,472 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 322 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs STAHN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

A general improvement in the tone of the Produce market, and a more active current to provisions, has had its effect on the Butter market in producing a healthy trade in all grades of stock, which was greatly required at this juncture. Prices remain steady, and free sales for current wants may possibly so reduce the stock as to prevent the usual crash in values, with consequent losses, that herald the advent of a new crop. Speculation for high prices is dead, and the trade will only purchase for their supplies from week to week, consequently there is not the remotest chance for any material advance, while a trifling check to trade would effect an immediate decline. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 9,443 packages. Our quotations are unchanged:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	30@34
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₱ lb.	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@32
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	16@18
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ lb.	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	25@28
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 4,277 boxes, the exports for the same period being 1,033 boxes of 50 lbs., each. The general improvement in the tone of the provision market has not affected favorably the Cheese market, as the article of Cheese has for the past three months, and also the present quotation, been sustained, speculatively, by holding stocks, the rates demanded being in gold valuation the highest ever current in this market. There has been no chance of a healthful action being influenced by current events. The entire trade continues to be for the light local requirements of the market, and the market continues dull and heavy, with a strong prospect of prices yielding to the actual condition required for business. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	15¼@15¾
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12½@13¼
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15 @16½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13¼@14¾
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11¼

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after and quoted firm; sales 495 hhds. Cuba, Martinique and Demerara at from 9½c.@12c.; 60 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8c.@10¾c., and 330 boxes Havana, part at auction, at 9c.@10½c. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅜c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10¼c.; Refined have been in less request at from 11½c.@14c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.; A's, 12⅜c.@13c.; B's, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also, 105,000 lbs. Stearine, chiefly to arrive, at 12¼c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack demand, with sales reported since our last of 325 bbls. at 94½c.@95c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 579 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted quite firm in most lines, with a rather scant offering of room, particularly the sail and steam for British ports, and a moderate call for accommodation. There has been a somewhat better inquiry for Petroleum vessels; and some demand for Cotton vessels and vessels for general cargo. For Liverpool there were taken 1,700 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat by sail, on private terms; 520 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. by steam, and 30s.@35s. by steam, ₱ ton. For London, 60 tons Measurement Goods on private terms; for Bristol, 1,200 bbls. Resin on private terms; for Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; for Cork, and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a Norwegian bark, of 317 tons register, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₱ bbl.; for Antwerp, 400 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 35s. ₱ ton, and rumored two boat-loads of Wheat, 32. 6d. ₱ ton, and rumored two boat-loads of Wheat on private terms; for Gibraltar, 20 hhds. Tobacco at $12. For Gibraltar, and orders, privileges extending to Constantinople, a North German bark of 396 tons register, with a full cargo of Petroleum, in barrels and cases, on private terms; for Matanzas, 800 empty hhds. at 90c. each.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester, Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mesteyer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LORLE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LECTURE BY MR. HENRY MORTON. Subject: "Light."

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondenz*, of the 1st inst., asserts positively that the German Emperor will remain at Versailles during the armistice, on account of the pending negotiations for peace. A Berlin dispatch says the Parisian Government, in its own interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a renewal of the war, and thus in utilizing the armistice to secure real peace. The *Echo du Nord*, of Lille, is in favor of peace, and denounces the exhortation to renew resistance, made by the Bordeaux municipality, as an encroachment on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. A Radical society has been organized in Paris, which pronounces in favor of a republic with one Assembly; an Executive to be chosen and removed by the Assembly; the suppression of the standing army, substituting a militia; the reduction of the Budget, and the abolition of titles and privileges of the nobility. It repudiates wars for conquest, and concludes its platform by demanding that no negotiations be held with Prussians while they remain on French soil.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps, of the Eastern Army, has evaded Gen. MANTEUFFEL and moved south. A London telegram says BOURBAKI's army enters Switzerland under an arrangement between Gens. CHINCHART and HERZOG. A Bordeaux dispatch of the 1st inst. says MANTEUFFEL has refused to recognize the armistice, and has pressed the French until there was no alternative but surrender or escape into Switzerland. The armistice, however, did not take effect in the Provinces until Feb. 1. Operations in the south of France have been terminated by a convention.

Open letters for the Provinces and abroad may be posted in Paris, but sealed letters will not be forwarded. Postal service to Havre and Dieppe from Paris and Versailles has been re-established. The French do not wish foreigners to visit Paris until it is revictualed, and the German authorities enforce rigid regulations in accordance with this desire. A bureau for forwarding provisions to Paris has been established at Dieppe, and supplies from all sections are invited. BISMARCK is ill at Versailles, and was visited on Wednesday by the Emperor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 232 to 29, passed the resolution to transfer the capital from Florence to Rome. The Portuguese Cabinet has at last been reconstructed under the leadership of the Marquis DE AVILA.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after Mr. SAULSBURY had amused himself with a severe criticism of the language of Mr. POMEROY's resolutions of sympathy for the French and German sufferers, a few unimportant measures were reported from committees, and the bill allowing a drawback on brandy was passed. The latter part of the day was spent on the subject of subsidies to steam-ship lines. Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, speaking at considerable length in favor of giving aid to a line of steamers from New-Orleans to Mexican ports. He also favored the general policy of subsidies to revive our commercial interests.

In the House, a petition from citizens of Long Island for a commission to audit the *Alabama* claims, was read. Several bills were then reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed. None of them are of special interest. The bill to extend the time for constructing a railroad from the St. Croix to the Lake Superior was then taken up, and occupied the rest of the day. The debate had reference to the expediency of giving public lands in aid of railroad enterprises. This policy was generally opposed, and a vote to recommit the bill passed by 103 to 84. This practically disposed of it for this session. Just before adjournment, the bill to establish a national system of education was taken up, but not considered.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill in the Senate, yesterday, to prohibit the employment of Chinese or coolie labor, explaining that he did so at the request of the working men of New-York, but was not prepared to say he favored it. Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill prohibiting the throwing of offal into the East and North Rivers, and to exempt bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation. A resolution requesting the reduction of the canal tolls to one mill for 1,000 pounds on apples and esculent roots, was offered and laid over. The bill to incorporate the Barrett Bridge Company was passed. A recess till evening was taken. The evening session was devoted to general orders. In the Assembly the bill to renew the charter of the State Agricultural Society was reached in the general order of business, and a discussion ensued. A motion to strike out the third section, which declares that none but life members shall vote for officers, was made by Mr. ALVORD, who said it was an attempt to make the society an exclusive corporation of men of large means, and thus destroy its usefulness. It was argued against this that life members were the most interested in the Society and had contributed most, in time and money, to advance its interests. An amendment, which Mr. ALVORD accepted, was lost. The second section was amended by striking out the provision limiting the holding of real estate to four places, and the value to $50,000. A motion denying authority to buy experimental farms was adopted, together with one declaring that the annual elections shall be held at the annual exhibition, when farmers are present to vote, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Governor vetoed the bill authorizing the Clerk of Monroe County to appoint a special deputy and additional clerks, and the veto was sustained. The bill authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds and issue smaller ones, was ordered to a third reading. A recess till 7½ P. M. was taken. The evening session presented no features of general interest.

GENERAL.

In the Filkins case in Albany, for robbery of the express-car, the prisoner's counsel yesterday urged a postponement until the May Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The District-Attorney insisted on the trial taking place at an adjourned term in a few weeks. Another hearing will take place on Saturday.

The Sutro tunnelers have struck a large body of water in the interior of the mountain.

The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada, occurred on the 1st inst. Several streets were swept clear of buildings two-thirds their length. The loss is said to be immense. Two persons are known to have perished in the flames.

The Rhinebeck and Newburg Ferries are running regularly, but the ferry at Poughkeepsie is closed. The ice is from seven to nine inches thick, and there are no signs of a breaking up.

Dr. GALENTINE, who was recently convicted, in Cleveland, Ohio, of manslaughter, for killing Dr. JONES, for the alleged seduction of GALENTINE's wife, was yesterday morning sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for ten years, the full penalty for that crime.

A Bethlehem, Penn., telegram of the 2d inst., says operations will be resumed in the Luzerne County coal-mines in a short time.

The steamer *Holsatia* proceeded yesterday on the original route which the steamers always took before the war. The *Holsatia* calls at Plymouth with the English mails. She has about sixty passengers on board, of whom twenty-five are cabin. A full mixed cargo is on board of corn, cotton, and a large quantity of beef, pork and other provisions.

Have Protestants any Rights?

We publish in another column a very fair and good-tempered letter from a Roman Catholic lawyer on our recent discussion of Senator NORTON's bill. We have no desire to arouse hatred between Catholics and Protestants on this or on any other question. Least of all do we intend to throw any aspersions on the personal character of individual Catholics, many of whom deserve and receive the highest respect from the community. We only wish to show the Roman Catholic members of the Legislature, that in passing an Act like this of Senator NORTON's they are encroaching on the rights of Protestant bodies, and that they may go too far in trying the patience of our much-enduring citizens.

As to the "Established Church," our correspondent cannot be so simple or ignorant as not to have observed, for many years past, the long list of rich donations in land and moneys made by the Common Council and the Legislature, either directly to the Roman Catholic churches, or indirectly to them, through churches, schools, and charities. The amount of real estate held on long leases at nominal rates by the Catholic churches of this City is immense, while it is well understood that a Protestant church, or even a Protestant charity (though unconnected with a church,) has the utmost difficulty in securing any appropriation. Can our correspondent be ignorant of the fact that the immense majority of all the offices of the City are held by the Roman Catholics? Do not these facts bring the Roman Church as near an "Establishment" as the laws of our country permit?

But the point under discussion in our columns is Senator NORTON's Act on "Hereditary Religion." Our correspondent writes as if the children cared for by the Protestant charitable institutions were intelligent and thoughtful minors, with devout parents of the Catholic faith. The truth is, they are ignorant and abandoned little vagabonds, entirely neglected by their vicious parents, or employed by them for criminal purposes. The father or mother having abandoned their "duties," have lost their "rights," as to their children. They are not even good "Catholics," in our correspondent's sense of the term. Now the State, as such, has no interest whether they are brought up as Catholics or Protestants, but it has an interest that they should not be a burden or nuisance to the community. It is admitted, on all hands, that not a fractional part of these *enfants perdus* of New-York could be cared for by the Catholic institutions, as the number of them is believed to exceed 20,000.

Senator NORTON's Bill would at once act oppressively on all the Protestant institutions, and compel them to exclude the children of nominally Catholic parents, prevent their doing the best work of charity of the day,—apprenticing them in farmers' families,—and thus leave them on the streets here, a burden to the public. This is what, apparently, Mr. NORTON desires. The Act, too, is exceedingly oppressive and inquisitorial. It compels an institution, like the New-York House of Refuge, for instance, to appear at Albany through its agent, and make oath that it "has *not* interfered with the religious belief" of its children, or else to incriminate itself and be fined one hundred dollars. Such a provision was never before incorporated in English or American law.

We have made diligent inquiries among the agents of these various institutions, and so far as we can ascertain, their action toward their little charges, is remarkably liberal and unsectarian. When a child by chance has strong Catholic proclivities, it is placed in a Catholic family, if one presents itself. No attempt is made in these institutions to proselytise, and only the simplest principles of morality and religion are taught. Names are not changed, nor any effort made to obliterate evidence of identity, or to exclude any proper influence of relatives. The phrase, however, of this Act, "interference with religious belief," is so vague, as to subject all these charities to heavy penalties, and certainly to prevent the Western farmers from lending their aid to the reformation of the children. For, as we understand, the younger of these children are not mere hirelings in their new homes, but are members of the families, and such a written bond as is required by this Act, would make their position disagreeable and isolated, and would check the readiness of the farmers to receive them.

We repeat, then, that the Act is unusually oppressive and onerous in its provisions; that it concerns children whose parents have lost the right to control what few vague articles of faith they may have received; that it is aimed at institutions which have been remarkably liberal and unsectarian in their management, and that its passage and execution will increase the already vast evils from the existence of a class of abandoned children, and do more than anything which has ever occurred to exasperate Protestants against the insolent intolerance so often shown of late by Roman Catholics. We only want the Roman Catholics to tell us at once whether they mean to allow Protestants any rights at all?

Mr. Peter Cooper's Advocacy of the Ring.

The Citizens' Association having notoriously become the ally of the Tammany Ring, the obliging PETER COOPER yesterday transferred his influence to a new field. He appeared at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and by an artifice that plainly reveals the handiwork of the salaried SANDS, endeavored to make the Chamber the indorser of the City Government and the corrupt men who control it. In ordinary circumstances such an attempt in such a place would be ascribed to downright impudence. In the venerable COOPER's case it may be attributed in no small degree to the weakness and credulity which have made him the ready tool of SANDS and his Tammany masters. The object aimed at was certainly worthy of an effort. The Chamber of Commerce is a respectable body, and if by any trick it could be made to appear as a supporter of the vile partisan organization which rules the City, Messrs. TWEED & Co. might well exult. The whitewash applied by the Astor Committee has been rather rudely rubbed off in the storm which followed, and a new coat, laid on under the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, would be very acceptable.

Of course, Mr. PETER COOPER did not frankly declare his purpose. He did not say, as he ought to have said: "Gentlemen of the Chamber, the gang of thieves who plunder this City are in a strait; they need some help, and I am here to obtain yours. I have used the Citizens' Association in their service until nobody heeds the Association or its doings, and I come at the instigation of SANDS to solicit your support in behalf of the Ring." There would have been some honesty in a declaration like this, but they who prompted Mr. COOPER were too shrewd to make it. They resorted to artifice to accomplish their end. Mr. COOPER was set up to read an address "upon the course of action necessary to maintain the supremacy of this City as a commercial emporium," and under this disguise to puff TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY & Co. to their hearts' content. The whole effort was a fraud. And it was frustrated by its own grossness. The members of the Chamber present were indignant at the move. Poor PETER pleaded to be heard, and was allowed to proceed, only with the understanding that the forbearance of the Chamber should not be mistaken for agreement with the views expressed. To avert misapprehension upon this point, the incident was recorded in the minutes in this shape:

> "Mr. PETER COOPER submitted a paper in relation to the government of the City of New-York, but objection being made, he was allowed to proceed—the President remarking that the paper expressed the opinions only of the writer."

Thus the nice little game which PETER COOPER undertook, to oblige his dear friends of the Ring, was effectually spoiled. Instead of eliciting from the Chamber an approval of the organized rascality known as the City Government, he succeeded only in having his ideas summarily repudiated. The failure of the trick does not render it less contemptible, or abate the disgust which Mr. COOPER's active participation in it must excite among decent people.

As for "the course of action necessary to maintain the supremacy of this City as a commercial emporium," those of our citizens who have thought upon the subject know that the overthrow of Tammany and its Government is essential, if the credit and prosperity of the City are to be upheld. The influences most inimical to both have their origin in the frauds and robbery of our local rulers. Property suffers, business is driven away, and the administration of law is loaded with disgrace by the system which Tammany has built up, and which poor PETER COOPER feebly attempts to justify. If New-York is to preserve its commercial supremacy, its Courts must be purged of Judges who dishonor them, its Government must be wrested from the hands of ruffians and thieves, and the property, enterprise, character and intelligence of the community must obtain the mastery of its affairs. When the Chamber of Commerce does speak, this, or something like this, will be its utterance.

The Romance of Real Life.

That reality is often stranger than romance is a very old-fashioned truism. Yet critics are always deciding the plots of novels to be incredible, and readers of "sensation" stories are quick to declare them "untrue to nature." The files of current newspapers furnish, notwithstanding, from week to week, dramas of real life that quite equal the most wonderful pages of Miss BRADDON or ALEXANDER DUMAS. Even in sober Boston, there happened a fortnight ago events curiously like the social complications painted by the former writer, and no whit inferior to them in romance or eccentricity.

A married woman living at Westboro', in Massachusetts, went to Boston about the 15th of January, to make purchases for her family. She had always been considered respectable, had been a wife four years, and has one child. After buying what she wanted she sent her goods home to Westboro' by express. She subsequently went to the waiting-room of a railroad station with the intention of going to Chelsea. While waiting for the car she was accosted by a young man, a complete stranger, who proposed to her to accompany him for a walk. At first she declined, but afterward consented, and the two passed into the streets. Presently the young man asked his companion if she were married or otherwise engaged. She answered both questions in the negative. He then told her his name and calling; said he was a molder who had been employed at Wakefield, but had been discharged because he was a single man; had he been a married man, he added, he might have kept his place. This announcement probably drew from the lady some expression of condolence or other encouragement, since the ardent molder then and there made her a proposition of marriage. Strange to say, the offer was as promptly accepted. This wife and mother coolly agreed to marry a person whom ten minutes before she had never seen, and of whose character and circumstances, save through his own account, she was totally ignorant. The pair then agreed to go to Lynn, where the happy lover's parents reside, and to whom he desired to present his affianced.

This plan was duly carried out. The two went together to Lynn, the parents, who are highly respected by their towns-folk, were seen, and the intended bride formally introduced. At this point the groom was guilty of the trifling exaggeration of telling his father and mother that he had known the lady he meant to make their daughter-in-law for six months. The old people were pleased with their son's choice, made much of her, and introduced her to their friends. The mother, however, with a laudable caution that might wisely have gone further, took the young woman into a private room at an early stage of the acquaintance, and, with the preface that she liked her looks and manners, hoped that, being a stranger, her antecedents had been such as would in no sense bring discredit on the family. The lady made prompt response that everything was as it should be, that her name was spotless, that her father was a sea-captain, living in St. John, N. B., and that she would not be guilty of deception for the world. Well satisfied, the mother agreed to the marriage, which thereupon took place, and the parties lived together as man and wife for one short week. In the meantime the original husband, missing his spouse, went to Boston to look for her. His search was at first, for obvious reasons, vain. But, for purposes of her own, this female *Barbe-Bleue* now resolved to pay a visit to Boston and to go alone. Her new husband objected, but she overcame his scruples and carried out her design. Having arrived in town, she sent to her Westboro' lord, addressing him with compunctious reserve as "Dear friend," and asked him to be kind enough to send her clothes and other effects on to Boston. The husband came instantly to the address thus given, and, confronting the erring wife, reproached her with her absence. Stricken with remorse or terror, she fell on her knees, and, with bitter tears, begged his forgiveness. She confessed she had married somebody, but was quite unable to recall the incidents of her courtship or wedding. Pending this revelation, the friends of the other husband arrived, having got wind that something was wrong, and a dreadful scene ensued, which ended by the lady returning to Westboro' with her legal husband. It is proper to say, in extenuation of her conduct, first, that she is reported to have imagined that her husband was unfaithful to her; and, second—the too common plea set up for backsliders—that she is "by some supposed to be insane."

This strange story is certainly not surpassed by any of the similar entanglements conceived by ingenious novelists of the day. Extraordinary and improbable as it seems, its truth is vouched for by the Boston news papers, some of which give the names, which we have suppressed.

A Missouri Holiday.

How much innocent amusement a "hanging match" (as they call it) affords to the simple-minded natives of South-eastern Tennessee, has already been set forth in these columns. And now it appears that the same refined pastime is a favorite diversion in Missouri also. The late execution of two men, named JOLLY and ARMSTRONG, at Potosi, for the murder of the LEPINE family, appears to have been advertised and anticipated pretty much as if it had been the arrival of a new circus or a menagerie. For days beforehand the local papers discussed the preparations for the pleasing spectacle. As it was to be "the first affair of the kind that had occurred in Potosi for a number of years, the interest felt in it" was "correspondingly great." To gratify the wide-spread curiosity of the population, the gallows was "erected in the Court-house square, as being the most convenient and suitable place," and to add to the éclat of the occasion, "it was provided with a double-trap," connected with a cord, so that "both men might be hung at once." The double-trapeze act by the most accomplished brothers of the sawdust could scarcely have offered to these fortunate and impatient Missourians a more fascinating prospect.

Men, women, and children to the number of many hundreds flocked in to see the exhibition in the Court-house square. How this vast multitude amused itself during the tedious hours of the morning, while the prisoners were "eating their dinners and engaged in religious exercises," we are left to conjecture. Doubtless the sweet influences of rum and draw-poker, not without an enlivening spice of blasphemy, helped to while away the interval. The spectators were amply repaid, however, by the very unique character of the show provided for them by the good Sheriff. To so general an interest and so extensive an audience something better than an ordinary hanging was fairly due. Accordingly, by a skillful adjustment of the rope Mr. JOLLY was decapitated and Mr. ARMSTRONG prolonged the delight of the crowd, at perhaps a trifling expense to his own feelings, by perishing slowly of strangulation. And the honest Sheriff doubtless went upon the scaffold at the end of the exhibition, thanked the assemblage for their patronage, and requested a renewal of their favor at the next performance.

Different temperaments are variously influenced, and such novel horrors as this Potosi hanging may have an edifying and instructive effect on the men, women and children who made it their pastime. But for the average of humanity we may be permitted to doubt its utility. The gallows and the circus are allotted separate functions in most civilized communities, and it is perhaps as well not to confuse them.

The Republic is War.

The interest in the election and the proceedings of the National Assembly, shortly to be convened in France, becomes heightened with every fresh revelation of how reluctantly a large section of the Republicans have suspended the armed conflict with Germany. France can hardly be anything else but republican, even after the friends of the Empire have exhausted all their arts to secure favorable representation in the Constituent Assembly. But we have already very decided indications that the third Republic will be divided, not so much on the question of partial or radical change, not so much into socialists and moderates as into those who favor a policy of war and those who adhere to one of peace. GAMBETTA has lost no time in defining his platform to be one that shall send France—like an athlete—into training, and that shall keep everything subservient to the main purpose of developing sinews strong enough to renew the death-wrestle with the foe that now has her under the heel. The question of questions for France is, shall the people indorse this doctrine of the righteousness of revenge, and shall they sacrifice all the fruits of peaceful progress to this one object of wiping out the shame of multiplied defeats and frequent surrenders? The platform of the radicals of Lyons, shows a laudable effort to associate ideas of universal peace and brotherhood with the formation of a nation of soldiers, and the combination is but another proof of how deeply the iron of Prussian demands has entered into the national soul, and how impotent are all speculative considerations to solace the wounded honor of France.

To such signs of the temper of the new Republic, BISMARCK will probably point as a justification of his policy of weakening France so completely that she cannot strike again for some time to come. It is evident enough that an open declaration of an intention to fight again at the earliest opportunity will not tend to abate the magnitude of the Prussian demands. If France must be perpetually held by the throat like a dangerous cur, then Metz, Belfort, Strasbourg and the Vosges are by no means too many guarantees to hold for her good behavior. But, on the other hand, the very extent to which Prussia is resolved to indemnify herself in territory and treasure only helps to increase the soreness of the wound which remains in the side of her enemy and is a perpetual spur to her undying hate. After all, some mutual concession at the forthcoming negotiations that will attend the sittings of the National Assembly, may go far to avert the terrible future for Europe that is involved in the implacable hostility of France and Germany. The Empire compelled the nation to maintain the armaments of war amid years of peace, and so no one was found to mourn greatly over its fall. The Republic owes it to the progress and liberty it represents that it should preach nobler doctrines than reprisal and unending war. Peace has its triumphs, which afford a safer and surer way to restore glory and happiness to France, and the Gospel rule, that "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," is still as applicable to nations as to men. Waterloo has been avenged in various ways that the veterans of the First Empire never dreamed of. Let us trust that the people of France will leave Metz and Sedan and Paris to the equally unfailing obliteration of the future.

MINOR TOPICS.

All the talk about purifying and reorganizing the Republican Party in this City has, so far, borne little fruit. We chronicled some time ago the beginning of an effort by the State Committee to restore harmony and efficiency, and more recently the indictment presented by a special committee, appointed by the State Committee, to the General Committee of this City. That indictment, as our readers may remember, embodied grave charges against the party fidelity of members of the latter body; and a formal investigation was proposed as a preliminary to reform. This morning we print the response of the gentlemen designated by the General Committee to consider and report upon the subject. What they say does not promise a very happy result. They politely demur to the jurisdiction of the State Committee, and dispose of the demand for reorganization by declaring that it is prompted by persons who act in the interest of a faction, and that it is in all respects inexpedient. "That remedy will not heal our present party dissensions," we are told. The retention of office under Tammany is excused on the ground that the custom is older than the party itself. The holding of such offices by Republicans, it is said, "is no evidence of party infidelity in the present incumbents." The General Committee takes charge of whatever complaints may be preferred by resident Republicans, and has appointed another subcommittee of five to act in the premises. We seem no nearer the end than at the start.

New-York and Boston start simultaneously with organized efforts to help famishing France after the manner of our Irish and Lancashire distress precedents. We hope to see a generous rivalry among all the great cities of this Union in so needful a work, and have no doubt that from every considerable port on our seaboard there will be dispatched United States vessels filled to the hatches with breadstuffs and provisions for a community whose need is very urgent. The composition of the Committee appointed yesterday by our Chamber of Commerce is sufficient guarantee that the work in hand will be thoroughly well done, and that the aid furnished to the citizens of the young Republic will be worthy of our community, and of its past and present ties of sympathy with the people of France.

The favorable reception of the proposals to form an Indian Territory on a footing almost entirely similar to the other Territories of the Union, marks a new departure in the progress of our aboriginal races. The Constitution to be recommended is substantially that agreed on by the late Convention of the tribes at Okmulgee—the chief exception being that the right of appointing the Governors be reserved to the President, instead of their being, as the Indians proposed, "elected by the qualified electors of each nation." The spectacle of a community of red men managing their affairs, after the fashion of the free population around them, is something which all friends of their race will be greatly rejoiced to see, and which the probable passage of the bill just reported affords a near prospect of being put into actual practice.

National legislation is as little called upon to discriminate between rival schools of medicine as between those of theology or philosophy. If, therefore, as the homeopathic practitioners allege, there exists in the practice of our Government departments anything which excludes them from the common level of the profession, in the eye of the law, it certainly ought to be removed. The Pension Bureau seems to travel a little beyond its province in denying to the certificates of homeopathic doctors any medical value at all. Of course it is bound to discriminate between educated physicians and pretenders, but public opinion will not sustain it in definitely laying down a belief in homeopathy as sufficient evidence that a man is a quack.

The virtual defeat of the St. Croix Land-grant bill, yesterday, is a hopeful indication of the course hereafter to be pursued by the House in matters affecting the public domain. The fact that the grant covered by the bill is comparatively small, does not affect the merits of the question. The time has come when a firm stand must be made against all donations of public land for the benefit of enterprises which really become huge land monopolies. If Congress will be equally virtuous, and equally resolute in dealing with subsidies generally, the country will have reason to be thankful.

TWEED's Water bill, at Albany, and the mode in which it is being hurried through its various stages, affords a very suggestive comment upon our best of all possible City Governments—according to Mr. PETER COOPER. The great current of jobbery which this measure will originate, begins, literally, at the fountain-head, for the highly-convenient and indispensible lakes, which Mr. TWEED, impelled by the most laudable of motives, has been holding for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, have already risen in price from the $30,000, which was the value he originally placed on them, to the modest sum of $300,000. This goodly "plum" seems to have been set aside by the "Boss" for his own especial use.

The resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration to reduce the commutation tax upon immigrants from its present rate of $2 50 per head to $1 50, will meet with general approval. It is highly undesirable that any public board in this City should have the command of more money than it absolutely needs; it is equally undesirable that any unnecessary difficulties should remain in the way of an influx of population, and it had become absolutely necessary for the proper accomplishment of the benevolent ends aimed at by the Commissioners of Emigration that there should be no great temptation for selfish ship-owners to land immigrants at ports where the commutation tax did not exist, but where the new arrivals could not be entitled to the benefit of funds which went into the pockets of private companies. At the new rate, there need be no difficulty experienced in providing for the reception and possible relief of immigrants. The adoption of this reform should not, however, be allowed to arrest the movement for national legislation upon the whole subject.

A cogent reply to the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the equity of the case between the Government and the Union Pacific Railroad, in the matter of interest on the lien, has emanated from the pen of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON. The argument of Mr. AKERMAN proceeded in good part on the hypothesis that the parties occupy the position of donor and donee. Mr. ATKINSON, on the contrary, maintains that the relation is that of grantor and grantee, and that as the acts under which the road was constructed constitute a contract, "the conditions of the contract must be sought in them and nowhere else." The debates in Congress in 1862 and 1864, when the two acts were respectively under discussion, are appealed to for proof that neither the Senate nor the House contemplated any other repayment of interest during the existence of the loan than might be had by keeping one-half of the compensation due the Company for the transportation of mails, troops and Government freight. The expenditure of the Government under these heads, before the building of the Road, exceeded seven millions annually, little more than one-half of which would repay the outlay of the Treasury on account of the Government bonds. A calculation made by Mr. ATKINSON shows that the saving in the cost of transportation which has accrued to the Government since it had the use of the railroad, which was fully opened only in the Spring of 1869, amounts to nearly eleven millions and a half. The economy thus effected is held to be evidence of the beneficial nature of the contract, so far as the Government is concerned.

We call attention briefly today to an appeal on behalf of friendless girls. It is a cause which might well enlist the sympathies of all classes of the community, from the richest to the poorest, and we earnestly trust that the responses to the appeal will be numerous and liberal. Let our readers peruse the letter signed by Mr. C. L. BRACE, and they will see for themselves how much need there is for their active help.

We much regret that we inadvertently gave the wrong date, yesterday, for Mr. PARTON's lecture, and we must apologize to any of our readers whom we may have put to inconvenience. The lecture is really to be delivered, for a charitable purpose, next Thursday evening, and on that occasion we hope the people who were disappointed last night will be fully compensated by listening to a very interesting address.

THE LATEST "CHAPTER OF ERIE."

The Employes Not Paid for Two Months—Effects of Fisk's Management—How the Road is Ruined—Debauchery Causing Destitution, Suffering and Mutiny—Fisk's Demoralizing Influence.

None of the employes on the Erie Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western have received their back pay in full for December and January. The officers, however, and the engineers and firemen have been paid for December. These gentlemen received their money because the Company could not dispense with their services for a single day. For instance, if the engineers struck, the business of the road would be at a complete stand-still. But even these indispensable men did not get their pay for December until the last of January, which always leaves the Company one month in their debt. The laborers, trackmen, yardmen, switchmen, &c., who are not sufficiently organized to inaugurate a strike, have not received their pay since November. They number about 10,000 men, and being scattered along an extensive route have no facilities for accomplishing a general strike. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists at the management of the past two years, when first a strike of brakemen occurred eight months after the machinists at Buffalo, Hornsville, Susquehanna, Port Jervis and Jersey City struck for back pay. Mr. GOULD pacified them by the promise of regular pay on the 15th of each month, but next month they were not paid until the 30th, and ever since it has been growing worse and worse. Following this strike came another of 350 brakemen on the Delaware and Eastern Division, but these men were discharged and new ones appointed. Consequently hardly a day passed for the two months following which was not marked by accidents. Eight or ten came to Jersey City for several days in a crippled condition, desiring to be sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the Company were compelled to make arrangements with the City authorities for their reception. For the past year there has been general dissatisfaction, arising from bad management, and no confidence exists in the governing powers. Strikes have been spoken of every day for the past year, because the men have been worked harder for less pay. But as the Company owe them so much, and they, being in debt themselves, feel compelled to bear the injustice, in hopes of getting some relief. If any one, more impulsive than the rest, makes much complaint the head of the department immediately discharges him, as orders have been issued from head-quarters to that effect. This keeping the men out of their pay is causing much suffering, especially among the freight brakemen, who are always away from their homes and are obliged to live along the line. They find it hard to get trusted for their meat and clothing, and many of them have had to go through all this cold weather without even the necessary buck-skin gloves. FISK and GOULD, consequently, are secretly denounced, and the Colonel of the Ninth is thoroughly despised by all respectable employes who have any regard for their families and for decency. The men told the writer that he was cold-hearted and selfish, and cared nothing for their personal interests. They state that the *Sun* made a false assertion last Summer, in stating that when FISK made his imperial progress over the road to Buffalo he was received with joyous acclamations by the employes, who are represented as almost worshiping him. On the contrary a great many men came to the train out of curiosity to see this notorious individual. His reference to wearing diamonds, velvet coats, and other vulgarities in raiment, made him the laughing-stock of the employes.

The Company earned $17,000,000 last year, and the expenses were $490,000 more than the earnings. It costs the Erie Railway Company $25,000 per annum alone, for entertaining all sorts of people in the Erie offices, where several expensive banquets have taken place in the last year. The officers of the Ninth Regiment were feasted here on several occasions, and also the delegates from the Judiciary Convention from Rochester fared sumptuously. Hundreds of bottles of costly wines were drunk on the occasion, although the Company was in arrears. FISK made a present of the house No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, which cost, with furniture, $75,000, to Mrs. MANSFIELD-LAWLOR, just about the time the Erie employes commenced to grumble for their pay. Five hundred thousand dollars were given to carry the State elections of 1868 and 1870, because they represent a very small minority of the capital stock; and as $40,000,000 of it is owned in Europe, the Legislature alone can keep them in power. This large sum would have paid the employes, and have relieved them from present suffering. In addition to this, the train men are thrown out of a good deal of employment on account of the partial withdrawal of the coal trade. The pittances therefore earned go only a little way in making cash purchases, and a heavy percentage is charged for credit.

The employes of the Fall River steamers have also suffered considerably by not getting their pay promptly. Six months ago even the scrubbing women had to wait sixty days for their wages.

The demoralizing influence of FISK is felt very greatly in the Erie Building, and the few respectable men there engaged are scandalized at the immoralities of the great majority of the clerks. For instance, on the days the ballet girls are paid a great deal of wine is drank. The consequence of this dissipation is that the employes are always in arrears, and several families endure considerable suffering from the improvidence of those on whom they are dependent. The spectacle is thus presented of wanton waste and disgraceful immorality, at head-quarters, while the poor laborers on the line of the road, and their families, living from hand to mouth, are undergoing almost the horrors of the siege of Paris. For the past week FISK has appeared every day on the Harlem-lane, driving eight in hand, and seated beside one of the queens of opera bouffe. He knew all this time that whole families were living on very scanty fare, yet not a dollar was spared from an orgie for their relief.

One of the main reasons of FISK's unpopularity with the employes and the public generally is the course he took in discharging the old passenger conductors two years ago, some of whom had been on the road for twenty years, and who were widely known and respected by the traveling public. He placed on the road a gang of disreputable detectives to watch the men. Many of these fellows bore bad characters and persecuted the conductors.

Most of these well-known conductors who have been discharged had great influence with the traveling public, and drew away many travelers to the New-York Central. The strikes, dissatisfaction of employes, and the engaging of incompetent men, have occasioned a serious loss, as the traveling public are fearful of accidents, which occur daily. For instance, at the time of one of the strikes a battalion of United States troops required transportation from New-York, but after crossing the ferry found traveling dangerous, and notwithstanding the solicitation of the officers of the company, took passage by the Hudson River and New-York Central. This is one instance out of a hundred, which shows the effect of the Fisk & Gould management.

The foregoing statement has been furnished by an employe of the Erie Railroad.

Commissioners of Emigration—Reduction of the Commutation Tax.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, President O'GORMAN in the chair, and present Messrs. BELL, HART, WALLACH, NICHOLSON, SCHACK and BARR.

The Special Committee on the Reduction of the Commutation Tax reported that they had conferred with all the prominent representatives of the shipping interest in this City. Those gentlemen expressed themselves unanimously in support of the Commission as it now exists, but advised a reduction of the head-money to $1 or $1 50. The Committee recommended that the head-money should be reduced from $2 50, the present tax, to $1 50. The report of the Committee was approved and adopted. Resolutions in effect reducing the commutation to $1 50, subject to the approval of the Legislature, were adopted.

Mr. O'GORMAN drew attention to the fact that the annual election for officers of the Board would be held on next Thursday, the 9th inst., and after thanking the Board for their consideration and courtesy during his official term, tendered his resignation, to take effect after the present meeting. On motion of Commissioner HART the resignation was laid on the table, and the Board then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations on Cabinet Changes—The Chorpenning Claim—A Constitution Framed by Indians—Poor Chance for Land Grants and Subsidy Bills—What the Committees Have on Hand—Alabama Claims—The Japanese in the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Cabinet changes form the staple of certain dispatches from this city, when there is nothing else to work up. Whenever President GRANT resolves upon a Cabinet change, he sends down to the correspondents on Fourteenth-street, and asks their advice about it. This has become so characteristic, and is done with such frequency, that Cabinet rumors are current almost nightly, and accounts for the frequent changes which are never made. Some months since, as long ago as when COX resigned, it was announced in these dispatches that Secretary FISH would seek an early opportunity to retire from a position which he had reluctantly accepted, and to continue to occupy which required sacrifices he felt he ought not to make, and was not to his taste after his very extensive experience in public life. Some time later it was announced that the President had tendered the position of Secretary of State to Senator MORTON. It is known that the latter has been desirous of accepting the same, indeed has indicated his acceptance, but the Republicans of Indiana protest more emphatically than ever against his leaving the Senate, and it is not improbable that he may even yet yield to their wishes. Thus this matter stands at present, with a growing desire on the part of many leading men, that Secretary FISH, who is just now beginning to reap the fruits of the able conduct of his Department, and to whom the next two years must bring far more of honor than of sacrifice, may yet consent to remain and complete the several important negotiations which he has initiated. The presence here of Gov. MORGAN, and the fact that he is a guest at the White House, has started speculation in the direction of the Treasury, but it has apparently no foundation. Other changes may possibly occur in the course of time, and in making them the President may naturally seek to strengthen his Administration with the Republican Party and the country.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The Senate is not likely to prove so virtuous on the Chorpenning claim as did the House. The Post-office Committee of that House have agreed to report the repealing resolution back for concurrence, with an amendment referring the case to the Court of Claims. This might be very just, if it were not for the fact that that Court has already decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and, incidentally having the case before them, also intimated very strongly that there was no merit in it, and, if by any failure of the two Houses to agree upon any action, the resolution of last session should go unrepealed, the Post-office Department under a mandamus from the Courts, at the behest of CHORPENNING could scarcely escape the payment. Certain Democratic newspapers are making a bitter partisan attack on the Postmaster-General for acting under the resolution of Congress. Your correspondent was in his seat in the House on the 15th of July last, when this resolution went through on a two-thirds vote, and he distinctly remembers the unanimity with which the Democratic members sprang to their feet and voted for it. The Coxes, the Eldredges, the Randalls, the Woods, &c., &c., to say nothing of the Foxes and Van Trumps, who signed the alleged report of the Post-office Committee which was fraudulently foisted upon the Postmaster-General as having been regularly made. The Democracy should clear their own skirts before they charge others with frauds.

AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had been considering the Constitution formed by the Ocmulgee Council of Indians some time previous to its recent transmission to the Senate by the President. Senator HARLAN, the Chairman of the Committee, received an early copy direct from the Council, which was informally discussed, and a bill was drawn and reported to carry out the wishes of the Indians as far as possible. It declares substantially that the constitution of the Council, with some modifications mentioned, shall be the fundamental law of the Territory. One modification is that the Governor and certain other officers of the Territory shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, after the manner of other Territorial Governments. The Constitution formed by the Indians on the other hand, provided for their election by ballot. The Constitution is in all respects similar to the State Constitutions, and the bill by its language looks forward to a time when the proposed Territory shall be a State. A Delegate is allowed a seat in Congress. The Committee will not probably take further action on the subject. There are private advices from the Indian country which give a very hopeful view of the results to accrue from this attempt of the Indians to form a civilized Government. There is an earnest effort going on among the Cherokees and Osages to settle their differences about the price of land, alluded to in these dispatches a few days since. They seek to avoid its reference to the President, thinking friendly feelings will be fostered between the tribes by a mutual agreement.

LAND GRANTS AND STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The House today, by recommitting to the Committee on Public Lands the Bayfield and Lake St. Croix Railroad Land-grant Extension bill, which only involved a grant of twenty-five miles additional, has set its face against all railroad land-grant and steam-ship subsidy schemes for the session. Something of overshadowing importance, like the Trunk line of the Southern Pacific or the Pacific Ocean Steam-ship service, may possibly get through, but the prospect is bad. Time, as well as sentiment is against it, as but twenty-six working days remain of the present session.

THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER.

Mr. DRUMMOND, the new Commissionor of the Land Office, who came away from his home very hurriedly some days since, returned today to adjust his private business previous to assuming the duties of the office. He will return next week probably, Thursday or Friday. Mr. WILSON today wrote a letter to the Chief Clerk, Mr. CURTIS, saying that, by the action of the Senate, his (WILSON'S) connection with the office had terminated. He therefore turned over its management to Mr. CURTIS, who, between the going out of WILSON and the coming in of DRUMMOND, will act as Commissioner.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs at their session today heard an argument from Congressman STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, in favor of his bill for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the amount and character of the claims against Great Britain on account of the rebel cruisers, preparatory to their assumption by the Government. The Committee will probably report a bill shortly not essentially different from the proposition of Mr. STARKWEATHER.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee today had under discussion the House bill regulating the rank of the staff officers. The Secretary of the Navy has expressed a desire to appear before the Committee on the subject of its passage, and the conclusion will be delayed to give him the opportunity sought.

THE FIRST SUBSIDY BILL.

After the morning hour in the Senate, during which only unimportant business was transacted, Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the first of the subsidy bills, the one to establish the Gulf of Mexico line. The motion was carried by a yea and nay vote of 33 to 14. Mr. KELLOGG then took the floor and delivered a two-hours' speech in favor of the bill. The Senate went into Executive Session very soon after the conclusion of Mr. KELLOGG'S speech, and the bill will come up as the unfinished business to-morrow. There cannot be discovered any great amount of confidence among Senators in the success of any of the subsidy measures, and although there are perhaps a majority who favor subsidies as an abstract proposition, only a very few manifest much earnestness in seeking action in any particular direction. The bill offered by Mr. CONKLING is still in the hands of the Commerce Committee. Some time was spent in its meeting to-day in its consideration. It is conceded that it will be favorably reported by the Committee, but in a considerably changed form.

WORK OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee held the floor in the morning hour of the House today, and reported a large number of bills, most of which were passed. By agreement in Committee, any measure which elicited lengthy discussion was withdrawn. This was done in order to facilitate the large amount of business which the Committee had prepared, as it has not been called before since December, 1869, but it resulted unfortunately for the important business before the Committee, such as the proposed amendments to the Enforcement act, the Apportionment bill, &c. These can now only come in by suspension of the rules. This will be moved next Monday, unless the House consents to give the Judiciary Committee another day for its business. Among the bills passed was one to enable owners of lost evidences of indebtedness to obtain duplicates on certain conditions; another, to enable the United States to recover the indebtedness due from Southern railroads for rolling stock and material. The bill enlarging the Eastern Judicial District of New-York was not reported, though agreed upon.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Ways and Means Committee stand four to four on the question of reporting in favor of the repeal of the income tax, with Mr. MCCARTHY, who favors repeal, still absent. The free-traders maliciously assert that Mr. MCCARTHY is absent because if by his vote the resolution to repeal should be reported, it may be saddled in the House by an amendment, putting salt on the free list.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UTAH NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed GEORGE L. WOODS, of Oregon, to be Governor of Utah, the nomination of SILAS A. STRICKLAND having been withdrawn; GEORGE A. BLACK, of Utah Territory, to be Secretary of that Territory. The Senate were engaged for an hour and a half on the nomination of M. J. CRAMER to be Minister-Resident at Copenhagen, Denmark, but came to no vote on it.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon also confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs—A. Lanson Hinman, for the District of Oregon; Charles F. Swift, for the District of Barnstable, Mass.; Richard W. King, for the District of Pamlico, N. C.

Appraisers of Merchandise—Charles B. Bernard, for the post of Cleveland, Ohio; Bowen Mallack, for the post of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Consuls—Robert S. Shilton, of District of Columbia, at Clifton, Canada; Thomas Adamson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Melbourne; Charles O. Sheppard, now Consul at Yeddo, to be Consul at Kanagawa, vice Lemuel Lyon, transferred to Singapore.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John H. Morrison, for Colorado; Chester W. Greene, for the First District of Massachusetts; George W. Blackburn, for the Sixth District of Tennessee.

Postmasters—S. H. Born, at Kenton, Ohio; Z. L. Goodson, at Bellevue, Ohio; S. A. Epperson, at Bushnell, Ill.; Miss L. Gilmer, at Pittsfield, Ill.; L. W. Smith, at Effingham, Ill.; W. H. Hollis, Jr., at Mason, Ill.; N. Parsons, at Beardstown, Ill.; J. D. Garrison, at Cape May, N. J.; J. G. Hatchett, at Frankfort, Ky.; C. R. Tyler, at Green Bay, Wis.; A. Fannin, at Warren, Ill.; Elizabeth McAllister, at Fairfield, Iowa; W. R. Brown, at Napa City, Cal.; O. Bourke, at Catskill, N. Y.; D. Wells, at Paterson, N. J.; G. W. Baker, at Rochester, Minn.

Miscellaneous—John C. Abercrombie, to be Surveyor of Customs for Burlington, Iowa; Timothy W. Dexter, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Aurora, Nevada; Selden N. Clark, of Illinois, to be Agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior; Fellows D. Pease, of Montana, to be Agent for the Mountain Crow tribe of Indians in Montana; Alexander H. Adams, of Kentucky, to be Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The Japanese Commissioners visited the United States Treasury today, in accordance with an engagement made yesterday with Secretary BOUTWELL, to see the operations of the Engraving and Printing Departments. They went through the numbering-room, counting-room, vaults, and all the other rooms connected with the making of greenbacks, as well as the cash room, Internal Revenue Bureau, and all departments, where they could obtain information. G. B. MCCARTEE, the Superintendent, took them in charge.

ENGLISH BANKERS ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Prominent bankers in London have recently written to bankers and others prominent in financial circles in Washington and elsewhere in this country, on the subject of the *Alabama* claims. They say the appointment of Gen. SCHENCK as Minister to England has been received with much favor, and that the British Government is more disposed than heretofore to adjust the pending question, and they further assert in effect that the settlement will open the market for a large amount of the new United States bonds in the country. The prospect of an early settlement is generally regarded as favorable.

RESIGNATION OF A REVENUE OFFICER.

A. B. DEVEREUX, Chief of the Division of the Revenue Marine, has resigned his position, to take effect a month hence, and SUMNER J. KIMBALL, Chief Clerk of the Second Auditor's office, has been appointed in his place.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The Senate Select Committee on alleged Southern outrages examined severel witnesses from North Carolina today, for the purpose of obtaining additional proof to show the existence of the Kuklux Klan organization in that State, and the murders and other crimes committed by its members. The Committee have already summoned about fifty witnesses. It is not supposed they will complete their examination during this session, although before the close of the present Congress they will make a partial report.

THE WEST POINT OUTRAGE.

The House Military Committee this morning received a verbal report from the Subcommittee appointed to investigate the "hazing" outrage at West Point, and discussed the subject without coming to any conclusion. The written report will be made next Monday.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner PLEASONTON has decided that, under the provisions of section 27 of the act of July 14, 1870, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is released from all liability for succession or legacy taxes, which were imposed at the date of the passage of that act, and that after that date, no such taxes can accrue. It has also been decided that the taxes of two and a half per cent. upon the undivided profits, dividends, interest and coupons of the companies and corporations enumerated in section 15 of the act of July 14, 1870, should be withheld only from that portion of said profits, &c., which has accrued since Dec. 31, 1870, and that no tax whatever should be withheld from the portion earned and accrued during the last five months of the year 1870. All previous rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau inconsistent with the above, are revoked. Claims for abatement will be prepared in all cases where assessments have been made contrary to the tenor of the decision.

NOMINATION.

The only nomination sent to the Senate today was that of SAMUEL COULTER, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory.

MONUMENT TO PROF. MORSE.

A meeting of the trustees of the National Telegraph Memorial Association, whose purpose is to erect a monument to Prof. MORSE, was held today. The act of incorporation was accepted, and Rev. Dr. SAMSON, President of Columbia College, was elected President. A contract was entered into with HORATIO STONE for the monument, and a Committee, composed in part of W. W. CORCORAN and H. D. COOKE, was appointed, to select a site for the monument.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am extremely pained and surprised to find, in your issue of today, an alteration in the heading of my card regarding the death of Capt. BLUNT in St. Luke's Hospital, which imparts to the deceased an act of intentional self-destruction. My caption was simply "Correction," and designed to vindicate the Hospital from unjust blame.

I officiated at the funeral of the deceased gentleman, and not the least suspicion of intentional suicide has existed in the premises. It is believed to have been purely an accidental overuse of the drug which heretofore the patient had taken, with impunity, at his will.

W. A. MUHLENBERG.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Notes.

MLLE. DOSSY'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Monday, by Mlle. HALLIER-DOSSY. Mlle. DOSSY, whose voice was admired at the recent French Fair, is to have the assistance of Miss MARIE KREBS, Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, Signor LEONI, and Mr. FRANK BARTLETT. Besides its interest as an artistic event, however, the entertainment will have special attractiveness as the means of aiding the fulfillment of a worthy plan. Mlle. HALLIER-DOSSY, we learn, was affianced to a young man who, having first been ruined by war, afterwards it is feared, perished by its agency. He was drafted into the service of France, and since the surrender of Sedan has not been heard from. Mlle. DOSSY'S father was despoiled of his property at Chateaudun by the same cruel cause and was represented by the latest tidings as broken-hearted and destitute. The concert to occur Monday is intended to supply Mlle. DOSSY with funds to return to Paris, there to comfort and support her afflicted father.

TWO NEW SINGERS.

The approaching debut of two singers is mentioned. On Monday and on Thursday next, Mrs. M. C. WALSH, a lady who is said to be gifted with an extraordinary contralto voice, is to be heard in two concerts to occur at Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Foundling Asylum, and St. Mary's Female Hospital profiting by the proceeds of both entertainments. And toward the close of this month a private entertainment will make known to a few invited guests the extent of the qualities and talent of Miss VIENNA DEMOREST, whose merit as a singer and musician has often been cited as of a high order.

FRENCH ACTORS WHEREABOUTS.

A paragraph, wherein the writer disposes of his subject-matter with as much coolness and freedom as a popular novelist in the closing chapter of a work bound not to exceed a specific number of pages, is at present enjoying the advantages of republication in all the newspapers of the land. It relates to the fate of several of the French artists who lately visited this country. We are enabled to contradict the principal assertion the paragraph embodies concerning the death of Mlle. DE LA POMMERAYE, better known as Mlle. ROSE BELL. Mlle. ROSE BELL is now in London, enjoying excellent health. We may also note that M. AUJAC is now singing at the Theatre de la Monnaie in Brussels, but in opera comique, and not in opera bouffe; that Mlle. TOSTEE is not performing at present, and that the news of the mutilation or of the death of M. LEDUC has never been authenticated. One of the singers now engaged at the Grand Opera-house visited New-York with the first opera bouffe troupe ever applauded here. Being subject to severe attacks of illness, he succumbed thrice during the earliest season, according to the morning journals, and was twice buried by the evening papers. A line of familiar French poetry might be cheerily addressed to the inventive journalists by their intended victims:

"Les gens que vous tuez se portent à merveille."

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Woodwell, Journalist.

The death of CHARLES H. WOODWELL, a well-known New-England journalist, and for the past two years one of the editors and proprietors of the Worcester *Evening Gazette*, was announced in the TIMES of last Tuesday, and should have been noticed at length before this time had not the crowd of other news upon our columns prevented. Mr. WOODWELL was a native of Newburyport, and at the time of his death was nearly forty-three years of age. He was bred a printer, and served his time in the old office of the Newburyport *Herald*, having for fellow-apprentices some who have since become quite prominent men. From there he went to Boston, where he "worked at the case" for some time in the offices of the *Post*, *Journal* and *Transcript*. In the office of the latter paper he made his first effort as a reporter, and succeeding admirably, being gifted with a clear head, keen perception, the invaluable power of condensation, and a ready pen, he finally abandoned the composing-room for the editorial department altogether. Afterward he served with marked ability on the staffs of the *Post* and *Advertiser*. The former paper, during the closing days of the war, sent him South as a correspondent, and his letters, signed "Prescott," were regarded as valuable and trustworthy, as they always contained facts, plainly and clearly stated, and bore unmistakable evidence of the enterprise and intelligence of the writer. He was one of the first men to enter Petersburg after it was abandoned by the rebels, and was early in Richmond. He sought out news himself, regardless of the danger, and sent home to his paper the result of his own observations, and not what could be picked up about the officers' quarters, or could be gathered from the stories of the "reliable gentlemen from the front." He had, moreover, the advantage of knowing the ground, having been in that section before, as a private soldier in a Massachusetts regiment. On the *Advertiser* he acted at times as correspondent, and as the head of the city department. During the exciting season at Washington just preceding the impeachment trial, he represented the *Advertiser* as the chief assistant of Mr. SIDNEY ANDREWS, better known as "Dixon;" and to report all the great political and other conventions, he always was chosen as the most truthworthy and best informed of all the force of correspondents and reporters of that paper. Mr. WOODWELL purchased the *Gazette* in company with Mr. CHARLES H. DOE, formerly one of the principal editors of the *Advertiser*, about two years ago, and was making a valuable piece of property of it, when he was suddenly removed by death. He would have advanced more rapidly than he did in his profession had he been less modest and unassuming. He was a most indefatigable worker, a careful writer, and a thorough journalist, being acquainted with every requirement of the profession. Though he left the "case" long ago, he never forgot those who had been his associates. He helped many a wretched printer in his quiet way, and devoted many hours when he should have been at rest to the study of the interests of the craft. He served several years as the President, and afterward as Treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, was a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was becoming interested in public affairs at Worcester, and at the time of his death was a member of the School Board. Our Eastern exchanges all contain generous notices of him, and tributes to his character, dwelling pleasantly on his prominent traits, his honesty, geniality, generosity, and industry.

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D.

Rev. Dr. ALONZO HILL, of Worcester, Mass., died at his residence in that city on Wednesday night, at the age of nearly seventy-one. He was born in the town of Harvard on the 30th of June, 1800, and graduated at Harvard College in 1822. He studied divinity, and was ordained in 1827 over the First Unitarian Society of Worcester. He remained over the same charge for over forty years, and gained a high reputation throughout the State of Massachusetts. He was for several years one of the Overseers of Harvard College and Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, and has always taken a zealous interest in the cause of education and the highest welfare of the community in which he lived. He was highly esteemed by his parishioners and all to whom he was personally known.

Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D.

Rev. Dr. ELEAZER T. FITCH, formerly Professor of Divinity in Yale College, who died at New-Haven on Thursday evening, was born in that city on the 1st of January, 1791, and was therefore over eighty years of age. He obtained his early education in his native city, and entered Yale College at the age of fifteen, graduating in 1810. Among his classmates were Prof. E. A. ANDREWS, Prof. S. G. GOODRICH and Prof. S. F. B. MORSE. After leaving College he spent two years in teaching, and then went through a course of theological studies at the Seminary at Andover, Mass. He became Professor of Divinity in Yale College in 1817, succeeding the late Dr. DWIGHT. He retained that position for thirty-five years, his duty being to preach in the College chapel and deliver lectures before the students on theological subjects. He resigned in 1852, and since that time has lived in New-Haven, greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. For some years past he has been in feeble health, and has mingled less and less with his old associates in the institution which he loved and to whose interests he had devoted the vigor of his days. As an orthodox theologian Dr. FITCH stood in the foremost rank, and contributed many vigorous and eloquent essays to the pages of the religious periodicals.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown Jan. 20, reached this port yesterday. The files she bears bring dates later by five days than those already at hand.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Latest Public References to the Possible Causes of International Difficulties.

Mr. GOURLEY, M. P., had delivered a lecture in Sunderland on America, in which he gave an account of a recent visit to that country. Referring to the *Alabama* question, he said that and other difficulties could be settled if only we could be induced to step aside from the old, worn-out, and beaten track of European diplomacy. It served the purpose of designing political agitators to keep alive a spirit of animosity toward the mother country. It was not the wish of the American people, as assuredly it was not ours, to be led into war by the continuance of these disputes, in which Yankee stump-orators delighted. We desired, and the people of the States desired, union and lasting good-will between the nations, and this he told Secretary BOUTWELL in Washington, who said that the *Alabama* question had estranged the country for one or two centuries. Men like EMERSON, BEECHER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, as well as the great commercial community of the States, desired a permanent alliance with this country, but to obtain this they were anxious the political war-whoop, the American difficulty, should be set aside. He had already ventured to suggest to Mr. GLADSTONE and the American Ambassador a mode of settlement which was approved by the latter. In his opinion the whole of the English-speaking peoples ought to be united, as these were now the only great nations offering encouragement to progress in arts, civilization, religion and liberty of thought. Germany and Russia were establishing themselves as huge military Powers; therefore we should, in the true interests of human freedom and progress, advocate and promote the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American alliance....The annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce had been held, and Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., was present. The Council of the Chamber, in their annual report, said it was a matter of deep concern that the claim of the United States on the *Alabama* question still remained undisposed of. There was reason to believe, notwithstanding the rejection by the American Government of the terms of settlement proposed in the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty, that the great bulk of the American people, and particularly those who were engaged in commercial affairs, strongly desired along with ourselves to have this dispute terminated. Influenced by these views, the Council had adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. F. BRITTAIN, that a memorial from the association be presented to the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, expressing the conviction that a desire exists among commercial bodies in the United States and in Great Britain to remove all obstacles to a cordial understanding, and that the memorial suggest that the Chambers of Commerce of both countries urge upon their respective Governments the expediency of promptly seeking an amicable settlement of all questions in dispute, either by arbitration or otherwise; and that a copy of the resolution be presented to our own Government, with the prayer that it will announce its readiness to reopen negotiations for the settlement of all disputes with the United States by arbitration or otherwise. Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., in the course of his remarks, said he could only thank and congratulate them for having spontaneously adopted such a resolution as appeared in their report, and for their intention to bring it before the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He congratulated them because he believed it required no little courage to do this. There was a spirit abroad, and there were many persons who were fostering it, that the duty of England was at all times to stand in an attitude of defiance, and almost of threatening, toward every nation with whom she may have international intercourse. He knew that the people of this country entertain a horror of war, not from cowardice or parsimony, or from any fear of what would be the result as regarded their own honor, but because they had abandoned anything like a policy of aggression—because they had taken a higher moral tone and a higher sense of what were their international duties. The merchants of New-York—Democrats, Republicans, and all classes—had begged of him not to regard Gen. BUTLER as an exponent in any way of American feeling, and he hoped that the effect of their resolution would be that some better understanding might be come to between this country and America.......A special meeting of the Committee of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce had been held on Friday, at which it was resolved, "That this Chamber views with deep regret the continued existence in what is known as the '*Alabama* question' of a subject of controversy, which prevents those thoroughly cordial relations which ought to exist between Great Britain and the United States, and is of opinion that sound policy dictates that some renewed effort should be made to settle the question in dispute, and would respectfully but very strongly urge Her Majesty's Government without delay to take such steps as may lead to a final adjustment of the controversy." It was, also, further resolved that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Premier through Messrs. MORLEY and HODGSON, the members for the city, and the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Kingdom, asking their concurrence and support.

PARIS BEFORE SURRENDER.

Spy-Hunting and its Latest Proportions.

"The Besieged Resident," writing to the *Daily News* on the 11th, says: "The spy mania, which raged with such intensity at the commencement of the siege, has again broken out. Every day persons are arrested because they are supposed, by lighted candles and other mysterious devices, to be in communication with the enemy. Sergt. HOFF, who used to kill his couple of brace of Germans every day, and who disappeared after Champigny, it is now said was a spy, and, instead of mourning over his wife, who had been slain by the Prussians, kept a mistress in splendor, like a fine gentleman. Foreigners are looked upon suspiciously in the streets. Very black looks are cast upon the Americans, who have established and kept up the best ambulance there is in Paris at their own cost. Even the French ambulances are suspected, since some of their members, during a suspension of arms, broke bread with the Prussians; for it is held that any one who does not hate a German must be in the pay of BISMARCK. But this is not all. The newspapers hint that there are spies at head-quarters. Gen. SCHMITZ has a valet who has a wife, and this wife is a German. What more clear than that Gen. SCHMITZ confides what passes at councils of war to his valet—Generals usually do; that the valet confides it to his wife, who confides it to BISMARCK. And then Gen. TROCHU has an aid-de-camp, a Prince BEBESCO. He is a Wallachian, and a son of an Ex-Hospodar—I never yet heard of a Wallachian who was not. Can a doubt exist in the mind of any reasonable human being that this young gentleman, a harmless lad, who had passed the greater part of his existence dancing cotillons at Paris, is in direct communication with the Prussians outside? A day or two ago two National Guards were exchanging their strategical views in a café, when they observed a stranger write down something. He was immediately arrested, as he evidently intended to transmit the opinion of these two military sages to Gen. MOLTKE. I was myself down at Montrouge, yesterday, when I was requested by two National Guards to accompany them to the nearest commissary. I asked why, and was told that a woman had heard me speak German. I replied that I was English. "Zat ve sall soon zee,' said one of, my captors. "I spek 'Anglish like an Anglishman; address to me the vord in Anglish.' I replied that the gentleman spoke English with so perfect an accent that I thought that he must be a fellow-countryman. The worthy fellow was disarmed by the compliment, and told a crowd which had collected around us to do prompt justice on the spy; that I not only was an Englishman, but un Cockné; that is to say, he explained, an inhabitant of London. He shook me by the hand; his friend shook me by the hand; and several ladies and gentlemen also shook me by the hand; and then we parted. Yesterday evening, on the Boulevards, there were groups discussing 'the traitors.' Some said that Gen. SCHMITZ had been arrested; others that he ought to be arrested. A patriot observed to me that all foreigners in Paris ought, as a precautionary measure, to be extirpated. 'Parbleu,' I replied, and you may depend upon it I rolled my eyes and shrugged my shoulders in true Gallic fashion."

NEWS NOTES.

M. LOUIS BLANC is preparing a history of the siege of Paris, the incidents of which he follows with the closest attention.

The London *Daily News* has received a letter from Prof. BEESLY, in which he writes: "From the first I never concealed my opinion that England should have interfered to prevent the attack upon Germany. I did not, indeed, speak or write publicly on the question, partly because Germany did not need our assistance in the same degree that France does now; partly because I was at a distance from London during the first seven weeks of the war."

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in a pamphlet entitled *The Hundred Days*, relates a conversation which he had on the 5th of October with M. GLAIS-BIZOIN, a member of the Bordeaux section of the Provisional Government. To GIRARDIN'S representations GLAIS-BIZOIN replied: "Be easy, and entertain no anxiety. I will have my head cut off if before the 31st of December Paris has not been relieved by the Loire Army, which is already 300,000 strong. I tell you this quite seriously, and you may repeat my words."

Mr. KARL MARX, in a letter to the London *Daily News*, relating Count BISMARCK'S offenses against freedom of the Press, observes: "There exists an odd proviso in the Prussian criminal code, by dint of which every foreigner, on account of his doings or writings in his own or any other foreign country, may be prosecuted for 'insult against the Prussian King' and '*high* treason against Prussia!' France—and her cause is fortunately far from desperate—fights at this moment not only for her own national independence, but for the liberty of Germany and Europe."

A telegram to the Manchester *Guardian*, dated Jan. 18, says: "A balloon which left Paris at 7 o'clock on Monday morning passed over Brussels at 9 o'clock in the morning. The passengers, believing themselves to be over French territory occupied by the Prussians, continued their voyage; but on coming in sight of the sea, an hour later, they ripped open the ballon, and descended 4,000 metres in five minutes. The shock was terrific. They were thrown out of the car in a state of insensibility, with one bag containing dispatches, near the coast of Holland. The balloon then remounted, but eventually fell into the sea and sank, with the remainder of the dispatches."

One of the London *Times* correspondents relates an incident illustrating the utter demoralized condition of CHANZY'S army. Two dragoons found themselves surrounded and about to be taken prisoners by thirty Mobiles. One of them could speak a little French, and one of the French soldiers was an Alsatian who could speak German; there was thus no difficulty in communicating. The dragoons refused to surrender on an entirely new and original ground. "If we go with you," said they, "we shall share your discomfort, but if you come with us you will share our comfort and escape all the dangers and hardships of the war. On the whole, you will gain far more by letting us take you than by making prisoners of us." This reasoning proved irresistible, and the two dragoons rode back to their regiment with their thirty Mobiles following them like sheep. The Grand Duke was so much pleased with the readiness they had displayed upon the occasion that he made them each a handsome present, which one of them was not destined long to enjoy, for he was shot dead a few hours later.

Reuter's Express, under the date of Lille, Jan. 17, reproduces the following letter, which has been addressed by the Count of CHAMBORD to the *Union* and the *Gazette de France*: It is impossible longer for me to keep silence. I had hoped that the death of so many heroes fallen upon the field of battle, that the energetic resistance of a capital resigned to endure all to keep the enemy outside its walls, would spare my country new trials; but the bombardment of Paris wrings from my grief a cry which I cannot restrain. The son of Christian Kings who have made France, I groan at the sight of her disasters; condemned to inability to redeem them at the price of my life, I raise my testimony before peoples and kings, and protest, as much as I am able, in the face of Europe, against the most sanguinary and lamentable war that was ever waged. Who should speak to the world if not I, for the town of CLOVIS, of CLOTILDE, of GENEVIEVE, for the town of CHARLEMAGNE, of SAINT LOUIS, of PHILIP AUGUSTUS, and of HENRY IV.; for the capital of the sciences, the arts, and of civilization? No! I will not see the great city perish which each of my ancestors used to call "my good town of Paris." And, since I can do nothing more, my voice shall be raised from my exile to protest against the ruin of my country. My voice shall cry to earth and to Heaven, assured of meeting with the sympathy of man and awaiting the justice of God. HENRI.

Jan. 7, 1871.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, of London, writes under date of Jan. 12: "It is the custom of the Emperor to leave town once a week for a day's shooting, when he is usually accompanied by one or two of his sons and some of the gentlemen belonging to the Court. On Tuesday last a gloom was cast over the party by a fearful accident which happened to M. SKARIATINE, one of the masters of the Imperial hunt. The Emperor fired at a bear and wounded him, and on M. SKARIATINE going up to the animal to see whether he was dead, his foot caught in a bush and he fell. In his fall his gun went off, and the ball entering his back passed through his body. The unexpected discharge of a gun, followed by a piercing shriek at a short distance from the spot where the Emperor was standing, alarmed the sportsmen, who rushed to the spot, and found M. SKARIATINE upon the ground mortally wounded. In answer to his Majesty the unfortunate gentleman could only utter the word "saam," (myself,) showing that he was the cause of his own death. M. SKARIATINE was highly respected by the Court, and had long enjoyed the Emperor's confidence, as a proof of which His Majesty appointed him Marshal of the Palace to the present heir-apparent on his Imperial Highness' marriage with the Princess DAGMAR, sister to the Princess of WALES.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

Annual Meeting Last Night—Election of Officers—Speeches of Hon. George H. Andrews, Mr. Van Horn and Others.

The annual gathering of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island was held last evening in Apollo Hall. Officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, Andrew F. Hastings, Madison-avenue Church; Vice-Presidents, R. G. Cornell, Pilgrim Church; B. G. Bloss, Fifth-avenue Church; Secretary, Samuel T. Hillman, First Church; Treasurer, Abraham Denike, Tabernacle; Directors—John C. Overheiser, Samuel C. Burdick, John W. Stevens, William A. Cauldwell, Charles S. Glover, George Tuthill, George M. Vanderlip, A. Freeman.

Tables were spread in the large hall, around which the company, numbering about 280 persons, sat down and discussed an excellent dinner, after which speeches came in order. An orchestra furnished music during the dinner hour.

Mr. S. S. CONSTANT, the retiring President, made a few remarks on the practical work of the Union, which is to take an interest in the local and general work of the denomination; and in their monthly discussions during the year they have looked at Sunday-school matters, church extension, missionary labor, and kindred topics, and they have come, therefore, to understand better the wants of the denomination, and he believed that a spirit of co-operation would be more apparent during the coming years, and he hoped to see greater advancement in extending the Master's kingdom.

Mr. S. T. HILLMAN gave a brief résumé of the origin and work of the Union during the two years of its existence. The Union now numbers ninety-three members. The Baptist Home for the Aged has secured some twelve or sixteen lots, and a fund of $100,000.

Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Tax Commissioner, had something to say about "stupendous stupidity." Manhattan Island, he said, is fast becoming a place of palaces and of tenement-houses, while the middle classes are crushed out of their homes here as between the upper and nether mill-stones. And these constitute the bone and sinew and bulk of the Baptist denomination. And when Baptists are accused of being retrogressive and dying on Manhattan Island, he would point to those suburban churches where the monuments of Baptist energy lie all around. Is it nothing to us, he asked, that Catholic France lies prostrate before Protestant Prussia; that Catholic Italy stands united before the world? and were he a Catholic he should have condemned the Pope for opposing Italian unity when he had shown himself incapable of conducting the temporal affairs of a small kingdom. He should have risen higher and declared that his kingdom is not of this world, and so have gained the applause and commendation of mankind. Catholicism in France has received its death-blow because it has been allied to superstition. But here education is weakening it and it is yielding, and he expected to see ere many years a reformed Catholic Church in the world.

Rev. Mr. MCARTHUR spoke to the question, "What Right has the Baptist Social Union to be?" New-York, he said, is the pulse of this country, and what is done here must be done well. He wanted to feel that there was but one Baptist Church in New-York, one in Chicago, &c., and this organization has been measurably successful. It has not done what it might or ought to have done. He wanted the Union to take hold of some weak church struggling with debt and relieve it, and thus show their faith by their works.

Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, said that the existence of this Baptist Union was a sufficient answer to the question whether it has a right to be. But he believed they did not yet know why they had a being; but God will let them know by and by. Romanism he believed to be the great question before them, and the Baptist is the only denomination able to grapple with it. In 1865 he said the Methodists were the leading denomination in Brooklyn, the Episcopalians came next, then followed the Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and Reformed Dutch. But in 1870, with a population of 396,200, the six denominations named have a membership of 40,984, or a ratio of 1 to 9 60-100, showing a slight gain, which is represented by the following figures: Presbyterians, 2,733; Baptists, 2,252; Methodists, 2,206; Congregationalists, 1,900; Episcopalians, 1,695, and Reformed Dutch 700. The Baptist denomination has stepped from the fourth to the second place, and from these figures he argued greater advances in the future.

Short addresses were also made by Mr. D. H. BRIGHAM, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. A. F. HASTINGS, the President elect of the Union; Uncle JOHN VASSAR, Rev. Mr. BANVARD, of Paterson, and Rev. W. C. VAN METER, after which the meeting adjourned for one year more.

Sons of Temperance—Meeting of the Grand Division of Western New-York.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance, of Western New-York, was held in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. The session was called to order by Grand Scribe J. H. Shaw, and Rev. J. B. Smith was called to preside as G. W. P.; A. B. Buckley, G. W. A.; J. H. Shaw, Grand Scribe; B. S. Shay, Grand Treasurer; A. S. Clackner, Grand Conductor; J. McNickol, G. T.; Charles Latour, (of New-York,) P. G. W. P.; Rev. A. C. Van Epps, Grand Chaplain.

Eight representatives were initiated. The report of the Grand Scribe showed the Order in the jurisdiction in a very prosperous condition. Three new divisions were organized during the quarter. The cider question was brought up and debated, and it was decided that the drinking of sweet cider is a violation of the pledge.

The next session is to be held in Tioga County on call of the Grand Scribe. Other business of interest was disposed of in the usual form. A public temperance meeting was held in the evening in the Temperance Hall. A. S. CLACKNER, of Rochester, presided, and Rev. S. J. Rogers, Charles Latour, John Lythe, Dr. Dorchester, A. B. Buckley and J. A. Brownell, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, were present. The meeting closed by singing the Doxology.

Dr. Helmbold in Philadelphia—Serenade at the Continental.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD was the recipient of a serenade, last evening, from the citizens of Philadelphia, his native city, in honor of the opening of his Gem of Pharmacy in the Continental Hotel blocks. The Philadelphia band was engaged by the druggists, his high-school companions. The citizens assembled in thousands. The doctor was called to the balcony of the hotel, and addressed his numerous friends in very appropriate remarks, closing with the following:

However humble the man or the place which gave him birth, there existed an innate feeling that he owed a debt. He should do something, but that high compliment, the presence of so many of his companions, left him a debt which he could not discharge. It was a debt of gratitude, only to be discharged by proving himself worthy of their presence, and something to make life dear and sweet to him by shaping his course hereafter to prove himself a man and reflect credit on all. As they had also paid to the Madam a high compliment of playing the Helmbold Galop, dedicated to her by Ellsworth's Band, he was now ready for the "Anvil Chorus." Good night. [Immense applause.]

Afterward the participants were invited to a collation by Mr. KINGSLEY, the proprietor. Wine and toasts were the order of the night. No business man ever had a finer reception.

THE INEBRIATE'S HOPE.—The most confirmed drunkard cured by Dr. C. C. BEERS' remedy. Can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 12 East 12th-st., New-York. Inclose six cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Dandruff on the Head.

A lady or gentleman afflicted with this annoying, uncleanly, unhealthy, scurfy or scaly deposit should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who cures all diseases or complaints which destroy the hair with special prescriptions.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday morning, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Deems, HENRY M. JACKSON, to INEZ B., second daughter of John A. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

LEFFERTS—EVANS.—At Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 1, by Rev. Adams Ayer, JOHN LEFFERTS, of Flatbush, L. I., to HELEN A. EVANS, of the former place.

SOUTTER—MEYER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Jackson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Washburn, WILLIAM K. SOUTTER to LOUISA A., youngest daughter of Henry Meyer, all of this City.

STURGES—KEECH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, AUGUSTUS W. STURGES to ISABELLA V., only daughter of Thomas T. Keech, all of this City.

DIED.

AVERILL.—On Feb. 2, AUGUSTIN, son of the late Augustin Averill, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral from the house of his cousin, J. Thompson Young, No. 143 East 35th-st., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., Thursday morning, Feb. 2, of diphtheritic croup, ELOISE, daughter of Jonathan and Emily L. Bonnel, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I. Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BRAGG.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1871, after a long and painful illness, ALEXIS BRAGG, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, THOMAS C. BURNS, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., and the New-York Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 205 East 13th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rondout, Rochester, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C., papers, please copy.

CALLARD.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Feb. 1, Mrs. JANE A. CALLARD, aged 71 years.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, 3d inst., at Union Meeting-house, Chappaqua. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HEWETT.—Feb. 1, Dr. J. G. HEWETT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and members of Covenant Lodge of I. O. O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 248 East 40th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.

KIRK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIRK, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Girard-av., near Juliet-st., West Morrisania, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11½ A. M., without further notice.

LOWITZ.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 31, ANGIE T., wife of John Lowitz, aged 36 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 244 DeKalb-av., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LEE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. ISABELLA, relict of the late Charles Lee, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1½ P. M. Interment at Marble Cemetery, New-York. Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M. and 12 M.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, after a short illness, SARAH A., wife of James Morgan, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence in New-Rochelle, on Friday, at 12 M., and at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 1 P. M., where the funeral services will take place. Carriages will be waiting at Mt. Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ New-Haven train from New-York.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

MCMILLAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, SUSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Robert H. and the late Susan E. McMillan, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCORKINDALE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, DUNCAN MCCORKINDALE, formerly of Campbelltown, Scotland, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Park-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MOSLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM P., infant son of Lester L. and Isabelle H. Mosley, aged 2 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

ROGERS.—At Mamaroneck, Jan. 31, JAMES T. ROGERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 12 M. Conveyances will meet the 9 and 12½ trains from New-York.

MAMARO LODGE, No. 653 F. & A. M.—*Brethren*: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergant communication, to be held in the lodge-room on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of brother JAMES T. ROGERS. Members of adjacent lodges are invited to attend.

WM. M. GAMBLING, W. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Secretary.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., LL. D., senior Professor of the Union Theological Seminary of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st.

The directors, Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary, members of the Presbytery of New-York, and the clergy generally of the City and vicinity, are specially invited to meet in the chapel of the church at 1 P. M.

SERVEIRA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, JOHN B. SERVEIRA, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SWEETSER.—At Palatka, Fla., Jan. 2, of consumption, CHARLES H. SWEETSER, formerly of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father-in-law, J. A. Sweetser, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 2.

UNDERHILL.—On Fourth day, Second month, first, at his residence, Croton Point, Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL, of typhoid pneumonia.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton, on Seventh day, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will meet the 9 o'clock train from Thirtieth-street Hudson River Railroad depot. Relatives and friends are invited.

WATSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., without further invitation.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1, A. G. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held in Lodge-room, corner of 6th av. and 23d-st., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our Past Master, GEORGE ERRIKER ANDREWS.

ROBERT EDWARDS, W. M.

S. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, on the occasion of the death of an associate, the late Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, submit the following:

Resolved, That in the death of our honored and beloved associate we have to deplore one who was justly distinguished as a learned, skillful and accomplished physician; who exemplified an irreproachable life and the virtues of a good citizen; who, in his social relations, was eminently refined, genial and brilliant, and who was a sincere, devoted and reliable friend. Removed from us at an age when many more years of active usefulness were to be hoped for, all who have been associated with him will ever hold in cherished remembrance his superior mental endowments, his varied attainments, and the still higher moral qualities which rendered him not less endeared than admired.

Resolved, That as members of this Board we mourn the loss of a colleague whose counsel and efficient aid in furtherance of the cherished objects of Bellevue Hospital and in behalf of medical education, have been invaluable, and that as a slight testimonial of the respect of the Board for his memory, a portrait or bust be procured to remain permanently in the room in which the meetings of the Board are held.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the bereavement with which an all wise and beneficent Providence has seen fit to afflict them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PENN MONTHLY,

A LITERARY MAGAZINE FOR THE POPULAR DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL AND NATIONAL INTEREST, entered on its second year with the January number. It possesses the actual support of many of our best writers, including Henry C. Carey, Dr. Chas. J. Stillé; Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D.; Prof. J. H. McIlvaine; Louis Blodgett, Esq.; Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin; Prof. Chas. A. Eggert, of Iowa State University; Hamilton A. Hill, J. G. Rosengarten, Rev. Robert Ellis Thompson, Rev. S. W. Duffield, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, &c., &c.

The February number contains the following articles:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. By LOUIS BLODGETT.

A SUNSET IDYL. By E. W. WATSON.

ALBERT BARNES. By JOHN DYER.

SPAIN AND PROTECTION. By Prof. CHAS. A. EGGERT.

MODERN MUSIC. By J. G. ROSENGARTEN.

ZEISBERGER'S MISSION TO THE INDIANS. By ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.

STARTING ON A PILGRIMAGE.

For sale:

PHILADELPHIA:

UNIVERSITY PRESS COMPANY,

No. 103 South 5th-st.

New-York: American News Company.

Terms—$2 50 per annum; single numbers, 25 cents.

CAPTURED PARIS.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY

CONTAINS

A SPLENDID FOUR-PAGE

VIEW OF PARIS,

SHOWING

ALL THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS AND POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY, AND THE FORTS AND GERMAN LINES OF INVESTMENT.

PRINTED SEPARATELY AND GIVEN GRATUITOUSLY.

THIS IS BY FAR THE BEST AND SIMPLEST VIEW OF PARIS yet produced anywhere.

From the New-York Standard, Feb. 1.

In our judgment, this effort of HARPER'S outstrips all competing publications for thorough excellence of design. Every point in the city and the surrounding region is indicated in plain English, and with marvelous fidelity. It is an illustrated history of Paris itself.

From the New-York Evening Post, Feb. 1.

Nothing so superb and complete as this has been offered to the American public in connection with the siege. It is a present to the WEEKLY'S subscribers, which is worth the whole year's subscription.

From the New-York World, Feb. 2.

It gives the best view of the heroic city which has yet been published.

From the New-York Times, Feb. 2.

This map has not only an interest as the present hour, but will be of permanent historical value.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 2.

Very useful and interesting, as locating the relative positions of most of the public buildings, gardens, bridges, and forts, which have been lately under the fire of the German guns.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 1.

Every point is made plain and intelligible.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

ALSO CONTAINS

A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF

VON MOLTKE,

AND IS FULL OF FIRST-CLASS

WAR AND ART PICTURES, CHOICE STORIES, ABLE EDITORIALS, NEWS, GOSSIP, SCIENCE, HUMORS, &c.

PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

JUST ISSUED,

WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS,

The February numbers of

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

With sixteen valuable articles.

30 cents per part. $3 50 per annum.

GOOD WORDS.

With ten entertaining and instructive articles.

25 cents per part. Only $2 75 per annum.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG.

With thirteen entertaining, instructive and amusing articles.

25 cents per part. $2 50 per annum.

For sale by all Periodical dealers. For Prospectus, liberal Club rates, &c., address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,

and No. 449 Broome-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE AS cheap as before the war, at JOSEPH MATTHEWS, No. 323 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

CHINA.

Chung-How's Mission—Grand Ceremonial on His Departure—Resignation of the Chinese Prime Minister—The First Chinese Railroad—Curious Chinese Justice—Japanese Embassy to China—New Chinese Gun-Boat—A Devil in the Woosung Channel—Another Coolie Mutiny.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The Shanghai journals are so full of the particulars of Mr. SEWARD's visit—which has been the great event of the fortnight to our northern friends—that, long before this reaches you, your readers will have been in possession of complete details. Apart from this, however, there are some interesting items of news, political and commercial, to communicate. The most important in local estimation is, naturally, the mission of CHUNG-HOW to France, regarding which various little details are coming to light, strongly illustrative of the anti-foreign tone of the Chinese Government. Upon leaving Tien-tsin he was escorted on board the steamer by a large force of "braves," mostly foreign drilled, who, after presenting arms in the most orthodox manner, suddenly dropped upon their knees and performed the ceremony of the *Kow-tow*, or "head-knocking." The sight, if not sublime, was amusing and impressive, as four thousand men simultaneously performed a feat that looked as if each one was trying to stand upon his head. On passing the celebrated Taku forts, a grand salute was fired in honor of His Excellency, and banners innumerable, of every conceivable color and device, covered the forts so graphically likened by Mr. OLYPHANT—of "Oneida" celebrity—to "huge perigord pies." The steamer herself was decorated with a huge red-silken banner, flying at the fore, having in its centre a white stork, which, among both Chinese and Japanese, is considered a most auspicious bird, as it is the emblem of longevity. Nothing, in fact, could be grander than all connected with CHUNG-HOW'S departure, while in smooth water. But no sooner had we got outside the Taku bar than Boreas practically demonstrated how very little respect he had for even an envoy from the "Brother of the Sun." His Excellency was sea-sick exceedingly—an occurrence which has caused natural grief to his many well-wishers in the South.

CHUNG-HOW'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of CHUNG-HOW in the important posts he held of Superintendent of Trade at the three northern ports and Superintendent of the Arsenal, is LI-HUNG-CHANG, at present Viceroy of the Chih-li Province, an able, unscrupulous, and foreign-hating Chinaman, though shrewd enough to avail himself of foreign aid to carry out his own schemes. He will be remembered by American readers as the employer of WARD and BURGEVINE. But simultaneously with his appointment appears a memorial in the Pekin *Gazette* from WEN-SIANG, the Prime Minister, requesting to be relieved from "his more heavy responsibilities." He expresses his willingness to continue as head of the Foreign Office, but states that increasing infirmities necessitate a less constant strain upon his mind. This may be partly true, but is generally attributed to a desire to keep aloof from the retrograde party as much as possible. They would gladly oust him from the Foreign Office, but have no statesman fit to succeed him, his conciliatory manners and thorough recognition of the necessities of foreign intercourse having frequently smoothed the way of troublesome negotiations. As might have been expected, the foreign residents at Shanghai did not take quite as unprejudiced a view of CHUNG-HOW'S action in the Tien-tsin matter as did the foreign representatives at Pekin. Upon landing he was mobbed in a manner that reflected little credit upon the discretion of the parties present. I am, however, inclined to think that this unlawful expression of opinion may do good. The Chinese think foreigners—English and Americans especially—will suffer anything for money, and the unceremonious hustling bestowed upon a real Chinese high official will at all events show them that no fear of consequences would deter these nationalities from taking action, if provoked. A belief prevails that we dare not insult a Mandarin, so though obliged to condemn the act from an international point of view, I cannot pretend to feel sorry for it. The London brewers' threat to flog the Austrian General, HAYNAU, did more to illustrate English opinion of his brutalities than reams of foolscap, or columns of type. It may be the same with the Chinese.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN CHINA.

The first railroad in China was formally tried by LI-HUNG-CHANG on his taking charge of the Tien-tsin Arsenal, a tramway of some three miles extending around the establishment. This will, doubtless, be the parent of a railroad system ultimately as grand in its distances as our own. LI expressed himself as much pleased, and looked as if he thought it an improvement upon the "Pekin cart." With all his anti-foreign feeling, I should not be surprised if he become the first patron of the iron road in this country. He likes our inventions, but hates our persons.

A CURIOUS SPECIMEN OF CHINESE JUSTICE.

A curious specimen of Chinese justice is afforded by the action lately taken by the Nankin officials to discover the murderer of Viceroy MA. A native, suspected of being the criminal, was arrested, and, declining to criminate himself, was, *more Chinense*, subjected to the most horrible tortures to make him confess. He was racked until every joint was dislocated, beaten till he was one mass of wounds and bruises, made to kneel on hot chains, and squeezed between flat boards until he nearly resembled a squashed cockroach—in fact everything that could be done without killing him, appears to have been tried. But in spite of it all he kept his own counsel. It is said, I know not how truly, that the officials even besought him with tears in their eyes to confess "something" and so save them the bother and trouble of further inquiry! Enraged at his obstinacy they finally abandoned their experiments upon his nervous system and—fell back upon his mother-in-law, whom they subjected to a similar course. The poor old lady—really the idea is so absurd in view of the "chaff" usually leveled at that relation, that one can scarcely help laughing, despite the villainous nature of the proceeding—who possessed a considerable amount of "grit," held out for some time, but finally gave way at the "squashing" stage, and told all she knew. This was to the effect that her son-in-law was one of a band of Chekiang pirates, adding to the pursuit of trading junks that of managing a pawnbroker's establishment by way of more easily disposing of the stolen property. His associates having murdered a Mandarin, he revealed their names, upon the distinct understanding that their lives would be spared. MA, however, with true Chinese faithlessness, put them to death, and the prisoner, deeming it his duty to revenge them, assassinated MA. The story is as likely to be an invention, under "pressure" of circumstances, as not. But it has simplified matters amazingly. The murderer has been found, and his head will very shortly be detached from his body. The Mandarins have done their duty, and the old woman is dying of her tortures. What more, say the Chinese, would you have?

A JAPANESE ENVOY SNUBBED.

A Japanese Envoy to China, who, with his suite, recently went up to Tien-tsin, has just returned. His object was said to be that of negotiating an alliance with the Chinese Government in undertaking a campaign against Corea. But the Coreans are nominal tributaries of the Chinese, and are considered remarkably disagreeable people to quarrel with by the degenerate descendants of GENGHIS KHAN. So the Japanese was politely snubbed and told to mind his own business. If ever a quarrel should arise between the two countries, this little episode will not be forgotten, and China will find she made a mistake in being rude to their despised, but far more advanced, neighbors.

AN UNEXPECTED REWARD.

An interesting illustration of the fact that charity sometimes meets with a reward, even in this world, is afforded by the last passage of the steamer *Sin Nanzing*. When off Foochow she fell in with a disabled junk, and at the earnest request of the junk-master towed her into that port. It turned out that she was one of the Lew-Chew tribute junks, and had on board bullion to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, of which five thousand were paid as salvage to the fortunate *Sin Nanzing*.

CHINESE MACHINERY.

The engines of a new Chinese gun-boat, constructed by natives, were tried, and found to work most satisfactorily, a few days since. The native Government has determined upon going in for iron-clads, and an expert has been sent for to England. Upon this arrival the construction of an armored frigate will be at once proceeded with, the Marine Constructor to the Imperial Government, Mr. A. G. LAMBERT, furnishing the design. Verily the world moves—even in China.

A DEVIL IN THE WOOSUNG CHANNEL.

The Chinese believe a devil in the Woosung Channel to be the cause of the non-removal of various wrecks which now incumber it. It appears that the authorities ascertained the exact position of one of the earlier wrecks, and sent divers with powder to blow it up. But the devil removed it in the night, and next day it could not be found. It has been suggested that if they would turn the job over to the "foreign devils" they would prove a match for his Satanic excellency. But Johnny shakes his head at this. The plain English of it all is that the Chinese are bound by treaty to devote a certain portion of the tonnage-dues to clearing the channel. This they neglect to do, and, on the spur of the moment will gravely propound any ridiculous excuse that comes uppermost. The "devil" story does not come from the responsible officials, but circulates among the lower classes as "coming from the yamuns." Childish as it is, it serves to illustrate the universal want of good faith in carrying out any engagement by the natives.

THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER MONOCACY.

The United States war steamer *Monocacy* is undergoing extensive repairs at Shanghai, to the extent of some $3,600, and will, it is said, remain in dock for some months. Her crew are berthed in a vessel chartered for the purpose, and as Winter is setting in they will not be subject to much risk in the way of sickness.

ANOTHER COOLIE MUTINY.

Another coolie mutiny is reported, the emigrants by the *Ville de Paris* having murdered the Captain and compelled the crew to leave the vessel. As she was under the French flag, Mr. DABRY, the French Consul at Canton, took the matter in hand, and getting the assistance of a gun-boat, pursued and captured the mutineers, ninety-six of whom are now in safe keeping at Macao. Considering the atrocities of the system, there is, perhaps, more excuse for the murderers than might at first sight appear. Those found guilty of complicity, however, are sure of being hanged. Is this slave-trade in a new guise to continue without protest from leading powers?

FATSHAN.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Meeting Yesterday—Aid for France—Steam on the Canals—A Pacific Cable—And the Venerable Peter Cooper Reading the Absolution for Tammany.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon. Mr. WM. E. DODGE presided. After the reading of the minutes, the Executive Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Mr. CHARLES G. FRANKLYN to membership, and he was elected. Mr. G. W. LANE was re-elected a member of the Arbitration Committee. Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL then offered the following preamble and resolution:

AID FOR FRANCE.

The intelligence that has reached us of an armistice having been agreed on between the contending Powers of Germany and France, affords the hope that hostilities may not be renewed, but that a lasting and honorable peace may be permanently arranged between these two nations. It is, however, an undoubted fact that great distress exists at present throughout France, owing to the enormous losses sustained by her people by the war, the withdrawal of large numbers of her able-bodied population from productive employments, and the consequent paralysis of her industries and commerce. Reliable accounts show that in many localities the inhabitants have been reduced to the lowest depths of penury, and that very many are now suffering all the miseries of starvation and want in their most appalling forms. This is true not alone of the capital and its surroundings, but of the agricultural districts, in many of which the great necessity is at present a sufficient supply of food. The Chamber of Commerce, without committing itself to the merits of this struggle, and basing its action simply on the broad platform of Christian benevolence, recognizes the duty and the necessity of extending liberal and immediate aid to a noble and gallant people—a people who, in our early history, were our political allies and friends, and whose hands were not withheld in the hour of our country's need, but who gave cheerfully of their means to secure to us that which we value most of all—our country's liberties. Appreciating, therefore, the importance of strengthening those friendly relations which should exist between nations, and in view of the many precedents of a similar character, the Chamber of Commerce recommends that a united and organized movement be made to relieve, so far as may be practicable, the distress which at present exists among the population of France, and it calls upon all citizens, without distinction of nationality or opinions, to co-operate with it in carrying on this beneficent work.

It is resolved, therefore, that a Committee of thirty gentlemen be appointed by the Chair, to take such steps as may be most effective, to present an appeal to the community, to secure contributions from those who are willing to respond, and to determine on the best form of expenditure of the means which may be placed in its hands.

Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES ably supported this preamble and resolution, and referred to the aid which France had rendered this country in her trying time. The resolution was adopted, and the following Committee, called for by it, was appointed:

Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Ruggles, Alfred S. Barnes, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles E. Beebe, D. Colden Murray, Henry Clews, George Cabot Ward, Pitt Cooke, W. Watts Sherman, A. T. Stewart, Oliver Harriman, A. S. Hatch, E. S. Jaffray, Morris K. Jesup, John Taylor Johnston, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Lanier, Pierre Lorillard, J. Pierpont Morgan, L. P. Morton, Jackson S. Schultz, R. Warren Weston, Anson Phelps Stokes, John A. Stewart, Cyrus W. Field, Stephen W. Carey, William Seymour, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Isaac H. Reed, John T. Denny.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES then announced that the Chamber could communicate in a week with Canton, the cable having been laid to Singapore. This fact, he observed, was satisfactory; but on the other hand, the prices of ocean telegraphy were so heavy as to be almost oppressive. It costs $45 to send the smallest message by way of England to Ceylon and he considered this another reason for a Pacific cable.

PETER COOPER said that the high prices were absolutely unavoidable, as the telegraph companies could not afford to charge less.

Mr. RUGGLES observed that he did not believe that they could, and he did not wish to accuse them of making exorbitant demands. What he wished to impress upon the Chamber was the necessity of a Pacific Ocean cable, laid at the expense of the Government.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

Mr. HENRY R. WORTHINGTON then read a long and able report upon the subject of application of steam to canals. The report recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the application of steam to canal navigation deserves suitable legislative protection and encouragement, as tending to increase the efficiency, capacity and economy of our system of inland transportation.

W. S. GRIFFITHS moved the report be recommitted, and that the Committee be instructed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature asking them to give aid to the project.

Mr. WORTHINGTON said that it was of no use to go for aid to the Legislature on the subject. He had been to them before, and he was answered then, as he would doubtless be answered again, that if the invention were a good thing, it would succeed by itself; if it were not a good thing, it would fail. He did not wish to have the responsibility of the matter on his shoulders.

Mr. GRIFFITHS trusted that the report might be recommitted, and that the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. WORTHINGTON) would be induced to give the matter the benefit of his experience.

PETER COOPER spoke at considerable length in favor of the application of steam to canal traffic, and said that he believed that the main obstacles to it had been overcome.

Mr. RUGGLES suggested that the resolution be forwarded to the Canal Board of the State, instead of to the Legislature, as the Canal Board had entire power in the matter. This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. RUGGLES subsequently offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee No. 6 is hereby requested to consider and report on the expediency of applying to the Legislature to propose an amendment to the State Constitution, committing the management of the canals to a General Superintendent, with assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

Capt. SNOW offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That measures be taken to obtain permanent accommodations for the use of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. E. DODGE and GEORGE OPDYKE be and are hereby appointed a special Committee on a new building, with power to collect information and submit recommendations to the Chamber on this subject.

PETER'S APOLOGY FOR TAMMANY.

Mr. PETER COOPER at this point took the floor and read the following paper:

Feeling impelled by life-long desire to do what I can to call and fix the attention of every citizen on a course of action that I believe to be an indispensable requisite to enable our beloved City to maintain its supremacy as the commercial emporium of the United States. This can only be done by the adoption of a course of policy that will meet and be equal to the demands of commerce. Our present commercial supremacy will require for its preservation an enlarged and well-devised system, one that will provide the means required to enable goods of all kinds to be landed, stored and transferred from one place to another at as small a cost as the same can be done in any other commercial city in our country. To maintain our present commercial supremacy as a city, it has become absolutely indispensable for us to remove every unnecessary hindrance and expense attending the landing, storing and removing goods from one place to another. Our Quarantine and Custom-house should give every facility to commerce consistent with the health of the City and the safety of the revenue. By our present arrangement the expenses and exactions of landing and storing goods and the railroad freights are so great that millions of dollars' worth of goods are now being sent to other cities to be transferred to the West. This is being done in order to get rid of the great expense of landing, storing and moving of goods. There is nothing that will so effectually secure to our City the trade of the great West as cheap transportation; and there is only one way by which it is possible for us to offer to the West cheaper transportation than our neighboring cities, and that is through the Erie Canal. While we have this great advantage of the Erie Canal, we must remember that Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk all have the advantage of us in a shorter distance from the great centres of Western trade. There is nothing that can be done that will prove more suicidal to all the great interests of our own City and State than to tax the traffic on the Erie Canal beyond the actual expense of keeping the canal in good repair. It will be found, if I am not mistaken, to be unconstitutional, as well as bad policy, to tax goods in transit from one State to another, beyond the actual cost and expense of moving goods on the canal. Fortunately for the interests of our City and State, the men who are now the most deeply interested in railroads leading to and from our City to the West, have made the important discovery that our commercial supremacy can only be maintained by using wisely our unrivaled water communication with the West. It has been demonstrated that the capacity of our canals for carrying freight can be more than doubled by the application of steam as a propelling power, without doing injury to the banks of the canal. The experiment has been made with a full-sized boat passing from New-York to Albany and through forty locks on the Erie Canal. The experiment showed that boats can be propelled for less than one-quarter of the expense for towing the same class of boats during the year 1870. When our grand system of public wharves shall be completed, on the magnificent plan now nearly ready for adoption, our City will then stand unrivaled in the facilities which we can offer to the commerce of the world. As an additional ground of hope for the future prosperity of our City, I have the pleasure to state that I have received the strongest assurance from the principal men now holding power in the Government of this City that it is their determination to do what they can to carry into practical operation plans agreed on to secure accountability and economy in all the different departments of the Government of our City. It was the hope of bringing about a good government for our City that led several hundred men to form themselves into a citizens' association, an association that has labored persistently, through a long course of years, to obtain the much-needed reforms, and I will now say that I have never before seen a better prospect for an improved government than I now see, with the men now holding power under the new charter, a charter that was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of our State.

It is well for all to look at what has been preserved to our City by the Legislature of the previous Winter. That Legislature gave us a new charter, that fixed the responsibility for future good government on his Honor the Mayor, making him directly responsible by giving him the appointment of all the heads of the different Departments of the Government of our City. That charter has not only preserved all the commissions that formed the only redeeming part of the former Government—such as the Board of Health, the Fire Department, the Central Park, the Commission of Charities and Correction, the Board of Education and the Police Department, all of which have been an honor to this City—it has given us in addition a Board of Docks of vast importance to the future commerce of New-York. And to Mayor HALL I take pleasure in saying that I believe that the men he has placed in charge of that important work will faithfully perform the duty intrusted to their care under this new charter. It is now the privilege and the duty of every good citizen that knows of malfeasance in any of the departments of the Government to enter a formal complaint before the Mayor, and when the complaint has been proven the charter makes it the duty of the Mayor to send the case to the proper Court for trial and conviction. With an improved government for our City, and with the capacity of the Erie Canal more than doubled by the application of steam as a motive power, we may rely with confidence on the continuance of a trade that has already added hundreds of millions of dollars to the value of New-York.

The paper was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following is the minute with regard to Mr. COOPER's paper, taken by the Secretary:

Mr. PETER COOPER submitted a paper in relation to the Government of the City of New-York, but objection being made he was allowed to proceed, the President remarking that the paper expressed the opinions only of the writer.

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS.

Mr. JOHN EADIE, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee specified:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that a well-regulated currency or money, constituting the measure of value, is of the utmost importance to the material interests of any people; and,

Whereas, The legal-tender paper money now in use has proved a convenient and acceptable circulating medium, being considered by large numbers of people the best form of paper money we have ever had; therefore,

Resolved, That Standing Committee No. 3 be respectfully requested to inquire into the causes of the fluctuations in the value of coined money, as measured by the said legal-tender paper-money, and report thereon, entertaining in their deliberations the following preamble and resolutions, which the National Board of Trade, at their meeting last December, unanimously referred to their Executive Committee, with power, viz.:

Whereas, The legal-tender notes constitute the most sacred obligation of the Government, having been issued as a forced loan; and

Whereas, Said legal-tender notes still remain a forced loan, notwithstanding the act of Congress passed by the House March 12, and the Senate March 15, 1869, wherein it was specifically declared that it is the duty of the Government to redeem the said legal-tender notes at the earliest possible moment; and,

Whereas, Up to the present time no specific plan has been adopted whereby such consummation is expected to be reached; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade feel it a duty incumbent upon them to ask Congress to direct the redemption of legal-tender notes, at the option of the holders, by issuing in their stead bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, said bonds being made payable on demand, principal and interest, in the said legal-tender notes; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the national banks be allowed to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by them according to existing laws.

A motion to meet at 2½ P. M., instead of 1 o'clock, was laid over, under the rules, and a special meeting was appointed for next Wednesday, at 2½ P. M., to which time the Chamber adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

The Championship—Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion Again.

JOSEPH DION, now in San Francisco, challenges the winner of the present match for the championship and diamond cue.

RUDOLPHE is on the eve of leaving for San Francisco to play with JOSEPH DION a match of three games, one English, one French and the other American, each for $1,000 a side, in gold. The match is not yet fully made, however, and may not be, notwithstanding RUDOLPHE has been guaranteed $250 by way of traveling expenses. That expert was to have left on Thursday. It appears from the appended card from CYRILLE DION that he still lingers, in expectation of having one more brush before he wades out of the slush of Gotham, and it is understood that he will remain here several days:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Learning that Mr. A. P. RUDOLPHE has at different times and in different places, within the past forty-eight hours, expressed a desire to "play somebody," I beg you will accord me sufficient space to announce my willingness to accommodate him. I will play him on the same terms as our last contest, with exception as to odds, viz., an even game, 2,000 points up, on a 5½x11 Phelan & Collender four-pocket table, with 2⅜-inch balls, for $1,000 or more a side, but not less than $1,000. Contest to take place six or ten days from date, or as soon as the public building in which we last played can be secured. If neither that nor any other suitable public hall can be had, I will play Mr. RUDOLPHE on the above terms in private. Will meet him or his representative at the office of the *Clipper* this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to sign articles, deposit half forfeit, and appoint final stakeholder.

Yours very truly, CYRILLE DION.

FRANK PARKER, the regnant champion, and possessor of the coveted diamond cue, will not go to San Francisco, to play the games of three and four ball carroms, proposed by JOSEPH DION. He will, however, go to Boston and play EDWARD DANIELS, of that City, for $500 a side, at either of the above games.

There is an abundance of contests in prospective. TIM FLYNN, of the Times Billiard-room, will play DANIELS in private, at the three-ball game, and, on condition that PIERRE CARME (now in New-Orleans) will consent, parties in this City will match him to play RUDOLPHE for $1,000 a side.

In addition to the above, a seven days' tournament, to decide the championship of New-England, is to be inaugurated at Hartford on the 23d; while a similar affair, to determine the championship of the North-western States, and to last nine days, will be instituted at Chicago on the 21st.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871:

IRON FRONTS.

Two first-class stores, north-east corner Mulberry and Worth-streets, five stories each, one 25.2 by 91.9, and the other 17.3 by 57.7; JOHN M. STEINMETZ, owner.

One first-class store, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-street, five stories; 53.10 by 59; MRS. ANDERSON, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One hotel, north side of Spring-street, 125 feet west of Broadway, six stories, 50 by 75, to be connected with Prescott House; CHAS. KNOX, owner.

Three tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-third-street, 354.4 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 23.10 by 52; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

One-tenement house, east side of First-avenue, 19 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, four stories, 19 by 45; JOHN O'BRIEN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventeenth-street, 138 feet east of Avenue B, four stories, 25 by 54; WILLIAM SHULZ, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 75 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 58; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 25 by 58; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 125 Stanton-street, five stories, 25.1 by 60; L. BOHN, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Orchard-street, 50 feet north of Stanton, five stories and basement, 25.1 by 70; GEO. W. FOLSOM, owner.

One first-class store, No. 181 Chambers-street, six stories, 30 by 52; CATHARINE HALL, owner.

One factory, Thirty-fifth-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, eight stories, 26.8 by 197 feet; JOSEPH P. HALE, owner.

One stable, south side of Seventeenth-street, 138 feet east of Avenue B, on rear, two stories, 16.4 by 13.6 feet; WILLIAM SHULZ, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	18	Stores and tenements	3
Iron fronts	3	First-class stores	4
Brick fronts	15	Factory	1
Hotel	1	Stable	1
Tenement-houses	8		

FOUL STREETS.

The Cause and Cure—How Tammany Takes the Public Money—A Rod Pickling for the Swindlers.

That our streets are in such condition as to be almost impassable for pedestrians, is a fact every citizen can see for himself, nor does it need any intimate acquaintance with hygienic laws to know that the filth which has been permitted to accumulate in our highways and byways will speedily breed disease and death should the present warm weather continue. Life and health, therefore, no less than comfort and cleanliness, are being sacrificed to the greed of Tammany for illicit gain, as the outrageous foulness of our streets is directly due to the wanton neglect of the minions of our reigning powers. The street-cleaning contract has always been one of the most brazen of the many infamous means devised for robbing a patient public, but it is now less endurable than ever. When Tammany found it had possession of the Legislature last Winter, it did not neglect the opportunity to turn a dishonest penny in this direction, and introduced a clause into the new charter fixing the compensation of the street-cleaning contract at $502,000. This was only an advance of about $4,000 on the previous rate, but there was another clause empowering the Board of Health, which had meantime been reconstructed in the interests of Tammany, to contract with this street-cleaning contractor—but no one else—for such additional street-cleaning as might be deemed necessary, and the money required to pay for the same was to be raised by tax. Under this authority a contract was made with contractor BROWN at a price which was understood to be based upon an estimate of $30 per mile, when the actual cost was little more than a third of that amount. This arrangement continued until Nov. 1, including the whole City in its terms, and under it BROWN was paid over $250,000 for work for which he had already been paid $500,000 under the law. While he was being paid the additional sum he made some pretense of fulfilling the terms of his contract, but it is notorious that he has utterly neglected the streets, except some few of the leading thoroughfares, since his contract with the Board of Health expired. His agreement with the City requires him to keep cross-walks clear and culverts open during seasons of snow, and our citizens do not need to be told that he has entirely ignored that duty. The snow has indeed been removed from Broadway, but that was a special job for which he was to receive an extra and some fancy price not yet divulged, so that he is not entitled to credit on his contract for a performance that resulted in great public convenience. Aside from these extras, he has received over $750,000 for work which was vastly better done under Mr. WHITING for $498,500, but that gentleman was driven by public clamor at his short-comings to relinquish the contract, while the equanimity of his successor has rarely been disturbed by any outcry at his derelictions.

The streets are just now too foul for any civilized community to endure, and unless New-York desires to be smothered in its own refuse, something must speedily be done to clear them of the filth which has accumulated since BROWN rested from his labors on the 1st of November last. The Street-Cleaning Commission, of which Mayor HALL and Recorder HACKETT are dominant members, might easily accomplish that great public benefit by withholding BROWN's pay until he had earned it by doing his work. That device was frequently employed against Mr. WHITING, who was not a slave of the Ring, but the present contractor has never been denied payment of bills as soon as presented, so far as the public is informed. The Street Commission can only pay these bills when satisfied that the work has been duly performed according to contract, and it is a striking proof of the unsuspecting character of Mayor HALL, that they have been paid during the months of November, December and January. The most casual observer can see the evidences of long neglect in almost every street, but the Mayor having the certificate of the contractor that the work has been done, the semi-monthly bills continue to be paid. It is understood that some move will be made in the Board of Health in regard to the condition of the streets as a sanitary matter, and it is not improbable that some revelation may be forced which will compel the Tammany thieves to surrender some small portion of this street-cleaning plunder for the public benefit; in other words, that they will be compelled to devote a small portion of the $750,000 appropriated to street-cleaning to the purpose for which it was designed.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Jacob-street, Nos. 11, 13 and 15, rear, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe walls, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe front and rear walls, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 17, rear, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 25, HENRY MANGEL, owner; unsafe front wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 23, JOHN MORISSEY, owner; unsafe front wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, Nos. 19 and 21, PETER MASON, owner; unsafe front walls, bulged cracked and settled.

Greene-street, No. 217, Lorillard estate, owner; unsafe front wall, piers, lintels dangerously insecure.

Pearl-street, No. 97, JNO. STEWARD, owner; unsafe chimney.

Cortlandt-street, No. 47, Dodge estate, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Leonard-street, No. 162, JOHN OTT, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Monroe-street, No. 229, RALPH DEWSON, owner; unsafe front wall and lintel course.

Building, Fiftieth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, J. J. TOWNSEND, owner; unsafe wall and westerly pier.

Beekman-street, No. 132, Schermerhorn estate, owner; unsafe rear wall, arches, and first-story floor.

Beekman-street, No. 134, Schermerhorn estate, owner; unsafe floor-beams, deflected.

Water-street, No. 37, Mrs. MARY E. GOULD, owner; unsafe cracked, and bulged rear wall.

Worth-street, No. 160, JOHN SEXTON, owner; unsafe front and rear walls, cracked, bulged and settled.

Front-street, No. 287, DANIEL S. MILLER, owner; unsafe third floor, beams, and columns.

Front-street, No. 65, Whitney estate, owner; unsafe and broken fourth-story beams and header sprung.

Reade-street, No. 60, FREDERICK M. PEYSER, owner; unsafe and deflected header frame of stairway.

Centre-street, No. 25, Manhattan Banking Company, owner; unsafe upper floor, deflected beams.

Centre-street, No. 82, FORDHAM MORRIS, owner; unsafe front wall, rear wall of extension, and lintels, sills, &c.

Centre-street, No. 84, DAVID M. SMITH, owner; unsafe and broken chimney.

Building, Avenue A, east side, 50 feet north of north-east corner of Twelfth-street, JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, owners; unsafe roof, settled.

Cedar-street, No. 101, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe rear wall and brick arches.

Cedar-street, No. 103, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe chimneys.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store, No. 113 Nassau-street, five stories, 25 by 100, damaged by fire, and to be restored to the same condition as it was previous to the fire; owner, M. J. GILHOOLEY.

One brick store, No. 63 Rutgers-street, five stories, 25 by 66, damaged by fire, to be rebuilt; owner, JOHN HECKER.

One brick dwelling, No. 31 East Seventeenth-street, four stories, 28 by 62, one-story extension on rear, 14 feet high, and the front fitted up for business purposes; owner, WM. H. JACKSON.

One frame and brick dwelling, No. 506 Pearl-street, three stories, 19 by 42, damaged by fire, to be rebuilt; owner, JAMES BARREN.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 2,) was the sale of property belonging to the Cipriaut estate, made by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. The attendance at the auction was large, and among those present were quite a number of heavy real estate speculators. The bidding on the property offered, was not, however, as spirited as was expected, and the general result of the day's business may be said to have disappointed those interested in the sale. With the exception of the Nassau-street house and lot, large figures were not obtained. The following is a brief report of the sale, as well as of other business transacted.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, by order of JOHN A. DIX and HENRY DE B. ROUTH, executors of the estate of A. J. CIPRIAUT, deceased, disposed of property as follows, belonging to the said estate: the first piece offered comprised a five-story and basement, marble and iron front, building and lot, twenty-three feet nine inches front, located on the south side of Pine-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, and known as No. 11. The building is now rented at the rate of $8,325 per annum, all the leases expire May 1, except that of the second floor, which is leased until May 1, 1872, at the rate of $1,700 per year. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000, belonging to the Marshall estate, interest payable in gold. The first bid on the premises was $50,000, and they were finally sold to Messrs. HEYMAN & LOWENSTEIN for $65,800, a very reasonable price when the location for business purposes is considered. The next property sold was No. 43 Liberty-street, a four-story and basement brick store and lot, 27 feet front, situated on the north side of the street, about 90 feet east of Nassau. These premises were sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000. They are rented until May 1, at $3,000, and the Croton Water tax. The first bid made was $18,000, and from this point the price was run up to $30,200, at which sum the property was purchased by AUGUSTUS HEN. The last piece of City property offered belonging to this estate comprised a four-story and basement brick store and lot, 26 feet 3 inches front, known as No. 73 Nassau, on the west side of the street and the next lot to the corner of John-street. The premises are now rented for $2,700 a year. For the possession of this property considerable anxiety was evinced, resulting in an active competition. Started at $20,000, it was at length sold to WM. HENDERSON for $39,300—a good price. In the case of each of the buildings above specified, they in each instance covered the entire, or nearly the entire lot.

The auctioneers next disposed of other assets belonging to the Cipriaut estate, a report of which, although not exactly coming under the head of real estate, is still a matter of business interest, six-sixteenths interest in ships belonging to the Black Ball line of packets sold as follows: Two-sixteenths of *Great Western*, ship, 1,562 tons burden, now on her voyage to Liverpool, sold to S. W. CAREY for $2,250; one-sixteenth of *James Foster, Jr.*, ship, 1,428 tons, now in port, sold to same buyer for $1,250; two-sixteenths of *Neptune*, ship, 1,629 tons, now on her voyage from Liverpool to this port, sold to W. NELSON for $2,850; one-sixteenth of *Harvest Queen*, ship, 1,624 tons, also on her voyage to this port, sold to last-named purchaser for $1,750. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, in three certificates, was next sold at the following percentage: Certificate No. 1,648, May 22, 1868, for $730, sold at 97 per cent.; certificate No. 1,377, April 30, 1869, for $1,060, sold at 93½ per cent. Certificate No. 795, April 13, 1870, for $1,100, sold at 89 per cent. Mr. GEORGE LAKE was the purchaser in each instance. The last of the assets sold comprised a farm of 404 acres 111 perches of land located in Barret (formerly Paice) Township, Monroe County, Penn., within seven miles of the villages of Cowadensis and Oaklands. The entire farm was sold to Mr. WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, at the rate of $2 15 per acre, and this transaction closed the Cipriaut sale.

Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. next disposed of the property known as No. 141 Reade-street, situated on the south side, between Hudson and Greenwich, consisting of a lot 25 by 75.6, upon which are erected two two-story and basement brick buildings, front and rear respectively. The sale was made to close an interest, and the premises were purchased by ALEX. M. ROSS for $10,000. The property known as No. 454 Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, was next offered, but bids to the amount of only $11,500 being received, and that sum not approximating to the value, no sale was effected, and the property was withdrawn. The executor's sale of business premises No. 81 Maiden-lane, advertised to be made yesterday by this same firm, was adjourned until the 10th inst., as neither of the executors were present. No further business was transacted at the Exchange.

For the remainder of the week but little of interest will occur, no sales of importance being advertised. For next week, however, quite a number of important sales are already projected. At private sale, an entire block of City property, containing sixty-four lots, each 25 by 100, located west of Central Park, is offered at a reasonable figure by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street, advertise under the head of "Wanted," for a first-class house on Fifth-avenue, with stable attached. Attention is called not only to these notices, but to others of equal importance, which are to be found daily in our business columns. The following is the summary of yesterday's transactions at the Exchange, the sales of City property only, however, being reported.

Exchange Sales Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

5-story and basement, iron and marblefront building, lot s. s. No. 11 Pine-st., about 80 ft. w. of Nassau-st., lot 23.9x73.0½x23.6x73.9	$65,800
4-story and basement, brick store and lot, n. s., No. 43 Liberty-st., about 89.2 ft. e. of Nassau-st., lot 27x73x29.10x73	30,200
4-story basement, brick store and lot, w. s., No. 73 Nassau-st., about 24.10 ft. n. of John-st., lot 26.3x71x23.2½x73.10	39,300
2 2-story and basement, brick buildings and lot, s. s., No. 141 Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., lot 25x about 75.6	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED first-class dwellings:

11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b.	$18,000
12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b.	20,000
19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b.	12,000
22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3 s b.	20,000
28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 4 s. b. s.	55,000
31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 s. b. s., extra deep lot	20,000
34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	65,000
37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	36,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. b. s.	30,000
45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4 s. b. s.	30,000

Also, choice business property on 6th, 7th and 8th avs.; also, Broadway.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FOR SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, the well-known and first-class premises, known as the Allemania Club-house, situated No. 18 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., a four-story brick building, 37.6 feet in width, and 181 feet in depth; it covers the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c. This is a first-rate chance, as it is splendid, improved property, and the most desirable location in the City for business purposes. For further particulars apply to

HENRY ROSENBLATT, No. 455 Broadway.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give his personal attention, as heretofore, to selling and renting property, both in City and country; auction sales at Exchange Sales-room; also furniture sales at residences.

A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—A VALUABLE plot of land, situate on the south-east corner of Broadway and 37th-st., having a frontage on Broadway of 102 feet, and on 37th-st. of 135 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on Lexington-av., near 52d-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store No. 116 Bowery. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-story house No. 19 Waverley-place, near Broadway, 28.4x60, with two-story extension; lot 133 feet deep. Apply to GEORGE L. NEVIUS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE — ON GRAMERCY PARK, A first-class four-story house, 27 feet wide, with a two-story back building; lot of extra depth; price, $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, RENT LOW, near Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 8th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story finished attic, basement and subcellar, brown-stone front, No. 27 Elm-place, near City Hall; eight lines of horse-cars; two-story brick stable on the rear, in Fulton-place; lot 22 feet 6 inches by 135 feet; price $20,000; terms to suit purchaser; will be sold separate, if preferred. Inquire immediately of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRABLE dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st.; No. 49 Orange-st.; No. 18 Nassau-st.; No. 98 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. A farm of 192 acres, within four miles of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the late residence of Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; said farm is well adapted to the dairy business. For particulars apply to G. W. TOMPKINS, No. 351 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME. — FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

$5.500.—**ORANGE, N. J., NEAR** Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

A—**BROADWAY,** CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat; short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 636 AND 638, extending through to Crosby-st.; also, house, No. 736 Broadway, opposite to Waverley-place, to let or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 297 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW factory, with 200-horse water-power; foundry, dwelling-houses, boarding-house, farm, &c.; within 40 miles of New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Particulars at EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 294 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, No. 103 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av. Inquire in the crockery-store.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AND BARroom. Apply at No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SALE PEREMPTORY, (By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x50 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM AT AUCTION.—GOOD IMPROVED farm of 60 acres, thirty-five miles from New-York, near Stamford, Conn.; will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FEB. 8, at 12 M. For particulars inquire of owners, at No. 83 Bowery, New-York, or of WILSON H. BLACKWELL, auctioneer, No. 55 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR SALE—SEVERAL three and four story brick and brown-stone houses, for ready cash customers; also wanted, private dwelling, to let for first-class tenants. Property and estates intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

A CORNER BETWEEN 3D AND 8TH avs. and 14th and 42d sts. wanted for business purposes. Address, stating locality and terms, ECKE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOSITION for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER.

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO MERCHANTS TRADING SOUTH—An old Front-st. New-York grocer will go South about the 10th of February, and would attend to collections or buying on commission. For particulars address Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 23d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 16 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE CAPITAL stock of "The Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement Company" at a bargain. Address STOCK, Box No. 2,693 Post-office.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN to lend money, to any one, on my name or credit. HENRY W. DUNSHEE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

CALAIS.—FORTY EIGHT, TWENTY, THIRTY-ONE

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

INFORM THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY PROPOSE TO MAKE ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, 9 AND 10, A GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND THE EARLY SPRING SEASON.

THE BUILDING WILL BE ILLUMINATED EACH EVENING, AND WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of RIBBONS AND VELVETS, REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES, HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., At Popular Prices.

14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' MINK HATS $4, REDUCED from $15; Furs reduced half price; Sealskin $10; Set Mink, $7; Sable, $50; Opera Bonnets, $6; Velvet Hats, Mourning Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 847 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE of household furniture, pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant carved, solid parlor, dining-room, bedroom furniture, thirty or forty carpets, oil-cloth, oil-paintings, best hair matresses, extension and centre tables, Plimpton and sofa beds, chandeliers, wardrobes, book-cases, china and glass-ware, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) Feb. 3, at the auction-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, a very large assortment of really good furniture, most of which is from a family declining housekeeping; also, a very large accumulation of goods since our last sale; this will be our first sale this year, and, consequently, large and varied; catalogues early on Friday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

5 cases Smyrna Figs.
112 barrels Almeria Grapes.
66 barrels French Chestnuts.
2,000 boxes Malaga Raisins.
500 frails Seedless Raisins.
50 bags Walnuts.
50 kegs French Plums.
100 frails Dates.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR country (by an excellent cook, who is a superior bread-maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at Plimpton Building, first floor, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and froning; unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can bake all kinds of biscuits and all kinds of breakfast cakes; willing to assist in the coarse washing. Call at No. 112 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress, or operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to take care of young children; best reference. Call at No. 236 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson or Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen at No. 223 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT nurse, a situation; is thoroughly experienced and has excellent City references from last place, where she remained ten years. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 393 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of reference; would do housework. Apply at Plimpton Building, first floor, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; competent to take charge of an infant and do light chamber-work and plain sewing; best of reference. Apply at No. 116 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Address 90 6th-av., corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, or as nurse and chamber-maid; best of references given. Call at 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD's, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address L. G., up-town advertisement office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found obliging, and can come highly recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the capacity of gardener; understands fruit-trees, flowers, pruning, grafting, care of small greenhouse; will take care of a horse or cow; has City reference. Address T. P., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom, or groom and coachman; the best City references. Call or address J. D., at his present employer's, 516 5th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer as superintendent of a gentleman's place, or would work a farm on shares. Address J. S., Croton Landing, Hudson River Railroad.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Address J. K., 20 Murray-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man; best City reference. Call on M. R., at No. 399 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 31st-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a well-recommended waiter-man. Apply or address WAITER, up-town advertisement office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO RESTAURANTS, HOTELS OR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A German man, who is a good meat cook, desires a situation; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 10 9th-st, near Stuyvesant-st., first floor; would go into the country.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED life insurance company, two gentlemen of ability and influence, to take the positions of Vice-President and Secretary, which will be vacant in a few weeks; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address OFFICER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, TO work a Long Island farm on shares. Apply, before 10 A. M., to W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 280 Bleecker-st.

BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN THE BOAT-building trade; age 16 to 17, and have father living. Apply at 10 o'clock at INGERSOLL'S, No. 159 South-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT WAITRESS. Apply today and to-morrow, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
[illegible]......Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa......Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia......Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia......Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia......Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan......Wed., Mar. 1
Australia......Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian......Wed., Feb. 15
Columbia......Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian......Wed., Mar. 29
India......Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian......Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London...... 80	To London...... 35
To Halifax, N. S. 20	To Halifax, N. S. 15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS......Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH......March 15, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSEAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 4. RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)......Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau). Feb. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 28th January, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1869.		$276,330 97
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1870.		1,056,851 85
Total premiums		$1,333,182 82
Earned premiums of the year	$1,018,888 32	
Losses and expenses	492,594 28	
Re-insurance and return premiums	232,694 46	
ASSETS, 31st December, 1870.		
Cash in banks	$256,079 08	
United States stock	557,625 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	190,933 58	—$1,004,637 66
Subscription notes, (of which $182,494 35 are not yet used,)	$525,576 68	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and salvages	271,591 47	
Accrued interest and unsettled accounts	25,612 39	— 822,780 54
Total amount of assets		$1,827,418 20

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.
After allowing for the probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also, in addition to a bonus of Ten per Cent. already paid in cash on the Subscription Notes, resolved to return to the dealers entitled to the same, Ten per Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 3d April next.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	L. BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE MOSLE,	SIMON DE VISSER,
ED. F. DAVISON,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LE MOYNE, Jr.,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN,	FRED. G. FOSTER,
H. R. KUNHARDT,	JOHN D. DIX,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	CHAS. MUNZINGER,
LAWRENCE WELLS,	LOUIS JAY,
FRANCIS COTTENET,	JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING,	N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,	THEO. FACHIRI,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	C. L. F. ROSE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL,	WM. S. WILSON,
W. F. CARY, Jr.,	F. COUSINERY,
C. K. SUTTON,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	GEO. H. MORGAN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 8. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD,
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 28th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.
By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.
The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.
The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line,* the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.
A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.
All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, and the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

A. A. LOW,	WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT,	THOS. DICKSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	WM. F. DRAKE,
HENRY A. SMITH.	

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMITH was unanimously elected President.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.
WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN
On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.
CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS......$172,000
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
W. H. NEWMAN, SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } General Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

No. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STOUT, THAYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. L. GERNER will attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
JACOB STOUT, STEPHEN H. THAYER, LOUIS GERNER.

No. 38 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a banking and commission business.
They will buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, and receive deposits from banks, bankers, and others, subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.
JOHN R. CECIL, Late of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & WOOLSEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WOOLSEY retiring from business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation. WM. E. TILLINGHAST, WM. W. WOOLSEY.
The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name. WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by limitation. WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, ISAAC F. WOOD.
The subscribers will continue the publishing and book-selling business under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled. WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
I have this day sold my interest in the firm of DEGRAAF & TAYLOR to H. P. DEGRAAF.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. G. V. DEGRAAF.
The old firm of DEGRAAF & TAYLOR will continue the Furniture, Carpet and Bedding business as heretofore. H. P. DEGRAAF, R. M. TAYLOR, JOHN RICHARDS.

FEB. 1, 1871.
THE FIRM OF WOODWARD & PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at the same place, No. 15 West 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.
A. F. PEARSE. SAMUEL DERICKSON.

THE FIRM OF DANIEL W. LEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL W. LEE, WM. LEE DARLING.
The business will be continued as heretofore by DANIEL W. LEE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on at No. 94 Spring-st., by G. FERENBACH, will be continued at the same place by C. L. CUSHIER and M. M. FERENBACH, under the firm name of CUSHIER & FERENBACH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

HENRY B. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date. The firm name will remain the same.
CONKLINS & BAYLES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. No. 18 4th-av.

Nos. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., corner of 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH board; southerly exposure; all modern conveniences; one room on fourth floor. Inquire on premises, No. 111 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 7 West 25th-st.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 238 East 49th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board, for two persons, at $18 per week.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—A HALL bedroom to let, with board, to a lady, where she can have the comforts of a home; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD for himself and wife in a small private family. Address, stating terms, G., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:
Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL.—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,751.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1871. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

NO. 2,874.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Baxter and Henry Henderson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1871.
JAMES C. GODFREY, Assignee,
f3-1aw3wF* No. 65 Front-st., New-York City.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND......Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.
Box-office now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
NEW FEATURES, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, and AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.
Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY.
Seventh week of the MAJILTONS.
Seventh week of the SKATERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LUCY RUSHTON, in her great sensational drama, RED HANDS, pronounced by the public and entire Press as a MARVELOUS MELODRAMA, FULL OF STRONG SITUATIONS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT, THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART, contributed by members of the Society, in aid of the Fund, is now open day and evening, (admission free,) AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
The sale will take place on MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, INST.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1871.
Mlle. HALLIER DOSSI, assisted by the distinguished artists Miss MARIE KREBS, Koenig, Sachs, Kammervirtuosin; Miss RIDGWAY, Soprano; Sig. LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone; Sig. Bina, Director.
Tickets, $2. For sale at Schirmer's and Ditson's music-stores.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual.
J. L. HANSON, Secretary.
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Corner of Houston and Greene sts., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:
300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of East.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME of OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
FRIDAY, Planche's comedy, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and Boucicault's USED UP.
SATURDAY, (first time in five years,) Colman's and Garrick's comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, (first time in two years,) Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.
TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—OURS.
IN PREPARATION, Robertson's NEW COMEDY, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK IN ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS of SARATOGA! SARATOGA!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½.
*** In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES......Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.
G. L. RICHELIEU......FOX
Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD CONCERT, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.
A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:
Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 45 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brantigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Frans Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 53d-st., and others.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL OF THE American Protestant Benevolent Coachman's Association will be held at the Apollo Hall FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1871. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the door. Music by Robertson's Band.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE—To-night, Dorfund Stadt. (Lorle.) Seebach as Lorle. To-morrow Mary Stuart. Seebach, Mary Stuart. Veneta, Queen Elizabeth.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC LECTURE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1871, at 7¾ o'clock.
ON LIGHT, WITH EXPERIMENTS,
by HENRY MORTON, President Stevens Institute.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

THE COOPER UNION SATURDAY free lectures for the people for February in the GREAT HALL:
Feb. 4—Dr. A. J. EBELL, on "The Microscope and Its Revelations."
Feb. 11—Dr. A. J. EBELL, on "The Anatomy and Natural History of Insectians."
Feb. 18—W. D. GUNNING, Esq., on "The Last Glacial Epoch in America."
Feb. 25—P. B. WIGHT, Esq., on "Architecture in Its Practical Relation to the Needs of the Present Day."
Tickets for the course, gratis, at the office and reading-room. Lecture commences at 8 P. M., at which hour the doors are closed.

SHALL THE BIBLE BE EXPELLED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? And shall the Constitution be so amended that it cannot be?—These questions will be answered by Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Pennsylvania, in a popular lecture Feb. 3, 1871, in Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, at 7½ P. M., and on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in the same church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. His lecture—*The Workman and His Work.* Admission to each 25 cents.

ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPH lectures by WILLIAM C. PRIME on FRIDAY Feb. 3 and 10, on Syria, Egypt and the Nile, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors.
o14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.
JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.
au18-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.
BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.
s22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.
d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-1aw6mF*

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

Reply to the Sub-Committee of the State Committee—A Whitewashing Committee Appointed—The Twombly Case.

The Republican General Committee held a regular meeting last evening at their rooms on Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of considering the reply to the charges made by the State Committee, which will be found below. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GREELEY, and after the reading of the minutes the reply of the Committee to the sub-Committee of the State Central Committee was read as follows:

REPLY TO THE STATE COMMITTEE.

To Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Chairman Special Committee of the Republican State Committee:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Union Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, at a recent meeting, have had referred to them a communication from the Committee of which you are Chairman, in regard to matters concerning the condition of the Republican Party in our City. In replying to said communication, the undersigned, in behalf of the organization they represent, beg leave to assure you that they shall be happy at all times to co-operate with the State Committee represented by you, in efforts to harmonize, invigorate and strengthen the Republican Party in our City. We waive any consideration of the extent and limits of the State Committee's powers, choosing to regard its action in the premises as a series of friendly and well-meant suggestions of means whereby the Union General Committee of our City may so act as to promote the great ends above indicated. Unaware that the State Committee has been clothed with power to dissolve and reconstruct the local organizations of the party, and especially one that represents one-fifth of the population of our State, we yet assure you that the State Committee can suggest no course of action to the body represented by us, that will not receive the most respectful consideration of that body. And we assure you that no suggestion of the State Committee which urges our General Committee to greater efforts to promote the harmony, purity and efficiency of the Republican Party in our City, will be regarded by the City as obtrusive or impertinent. We desire that yourself and the body that you represent, shall understand that in thus considering this question of authority, we do so in no spirit of factious opposition, but with the sincere desire of advancing the best interests of the great party of which we are all members. In reply to the first and second charges against the present organization of the party in our City, submitted by you, we have to say, that if any known Republican or Republicans in either of the Assembly Districts of the City, represented in the General Committee of which Hon. HORACE GREELEY is President, will present any complaint embodying the charges you submit, or any other cause of grievance against the party organization in the District in which he or they may reside, whether such complainants are or are not enrolled members of the party in such District or Districts, to the President of said General Committee, such complaint shall be promptly considered and fairly adjudicated, and that until such complaints have been brought to the notice of the local party authority (the regularity of which is not in this case questioned,) by parties injured, and action thereon refused or injustice done the complainants, it is, in our opinion, injudicious for any other branch of the party to interfere. To the third charge, we have to say that any Republicans holding places under the Municipal Authorities of this City, do so under a custom that is older than the party itself,—a custom of dividing certain places under the City Government, between the two parties—that has for years received the sanction of the best men of our party, some of whom have been recipients of such patronage, even some of your own Committee having been until recently such recipients, and that, too, without having their party fealty questioned. And no man, to our knowledge, questions the party fidelity of that other member of your honorable body, who, when Mayor of our City, nominated to high and important offices, well-known and active partisans of Tammany Hall, one of whom still holds an important municipal place. When our party had the State, it recognized this principle of division with our political opponents, and one of the most responsible departments of the City Government, that of street-cleaning, was, by a Republican Governor and Senate, put into the hands of the Democratic Party. This is one way of recognizing the rights of the minority. As to the wisdom of this policy, the undersigned are not called to give an opinion, but they beg leave to suggest, that, inasmuch as the system is far from being new, the holding of such places by Republicans is no evidence of party infidelity in the present incumbents. We beg leave to add that any persons holding municipal offices in this City, who, being members of our General Committee, or members of any organization represented in said Committee, shall be charged by Republicans living in their respective districts, with party infidelity, such persons shall be promptly tried, and if found guilty, expelled from our organization. The body we represent is as anxious to maintain party purity and fidelity as is the State Committee, and will do all in its power to secure that result. To the fourth charge, the undersigned have to say that the present General Committee is not responsible for the composition of its immediate predecessor, over which it had no control. To the fifth, sixth and seventh charges, the foregoing responses are respectfully reiterated. We beg leave to add in illustration, that circulars recommending, and ballots containing the names of Democratic candidates for both State and City offices, were sent out from the rooms of the State Committee just prior to the last State election, under the advice and direction of parties conspicuously pressing the charges against our organization. We need not add that the State Committee never authorize or approve such treachery, and should not be dissolved on account of it. To the eighth charge we respectfully reply that the Police are not, and have not been under the control of the Republican General Committee of this county. To the ninth charge we respectfully submit, that if "large numbers of the genuine Republicans" took no part in the December primaries, that they did by such neglect estop themselves from all reasonable ground of complaint against the present party organization. To the three remaining charges submitted by your Committee, we respectfully beg leave to repeat that if any Republican, whether of the "ten thousand" you speak of, or of last year's General Committee, or of the "County Convention" referred to, have any party grievances to complain of, and will submit them to the General Committee, such complaints will be promptly investigated and justice done. The undersigned respectfully submit that the well-established and universally recognized principle of allowing delegated bodies to be the judges of the election and qualifications of their own members, is applicable to the present Republican General Committee of our City; and if that principle is ignored in the present case, by dissolving it, on allegations made against certain of its constituents, (no charge having been made against the Committee itself,) a precedent will be established for other counties and for other State Committees, and the party machinery taken from the local authorities, and vested in the hands of an ever-changing body of men, from other parts of the State, small in number and accountable to no authority beyond themselves. The State Committee is composed of thirty-one members. Say seventeen are necessary for a quorum for the transaction of business; nine of that seventeen are a majority. Shall nine men adopt a measure of such vast party importance as "the dissolution of the General Committee" of a county so important as ours, with some "fifty thousand" Republican voters therein? The reorganization asked for at your hands implies and compels such dissolution. This expedient has been repeatedly tried without success. We deem it unadvisable to repeat it. That remedy will not heal our present party dissensions. The gentlemen asking this action at your hands have hitherto been gratified in a similar demand, (though never by the State Committee, nor on its own authority,) but without any satisfactory result. They now ask you to aid them again. Should you do so, and should they again fail in getting control of the party machinery in the county, (which is all they aim at,) they would again ask your interference, and so on to the end. These remedies have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. We now ask leave of your Committee to say a word about those who seek to use it for their own purposes. We do this, not for the purpose of creating further dissensions in our ranks—we already have enough—but we speak for the purpose of showing that, as these gentlemen have been unwise counselors in the past, they are not the proper persons to advise you, or sit in judgment on a body like the General Committee, whose actions have not yet been arraigned, but whose existence these gentlemen desire to end, by your interference.

First—It is charged that, under their promptings, your Committee advised that the party in our City should not only not make party nominations for City and County officers at the late elections, but should, to some extent, vote for Democratic candidates—a confession of weakness and despair that no men claiming to be Republicans ever before induced a Republican State Committee to make; by which advice party lines were so effaced and thousands of Republicans so discouraged, as not to vote at all, or to make their own selections as to which of the Democratic candidates they would vote for, when the directing or controlling body of the party advised and almost forced them into an election without any candidate of their own. And this discouragement and party demoralization was not confined to the City, but produced its injurious effects over the entire State, affecting tens of thousands of votes. The belief that we should thereby gain votes proved entirely fallacious.

Second—It is charged that the gentlemen now asking your aid, in the interest of a faction, induced your Committee not to recognize the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, during the late election, by withholding from it the appropriations usually made to it by the State Committee—an act of gross injustice to the members of that Committee, whose conduct has never been questioned, and of greater wrong to the party whose official representatives it was; and this your Committee was persuaded by these gentlemen to do, without said Committee having been guilty of a single act which made it amenable to your Committee, or to the State Convention, or of which it had been found guilty. But for moneys loaned to that Committee for necessary and lawful purposes, such as booths, printing, naturalization, &c., the Republican vote at that election would have been so small as to shame even those who ignored that General Committee, and who are now striving to destroy its successor.

Third—It is charged that, under the advice of the parties referred to, your Committee was induced to adopt measures by which we lost the official return in favor of the Republican Assemblyman in the Seventh Assembly District, where, but for such advice, the majority for Mr. TWOMBLEY would have been so large that even Democratic rascality would not have had the hardihood requisite to count him out.

Fourth—It is charged that by such advice a candidate was placed in the field against Mr. COSTA, the regular Republican candidate in the Ninth District (elected the year before and counted out by Tammany Hall,) by which that district was lost. The candidate opposed to Mr. COSTA did, in addition to the aid given him by advice of the parties referred to, also receive money from Tammany Hall for remaining in the canvas against our regular candidate.

Fifth—It is charged that by such advice and aid, Mr. GRIDLEY, the Republican candidate in the Eleventh Assembly District, was defeated by the running against him of one of our accusers, who polled less than one-fourth of the Republican vote, and that, by the loss of these three Republican members from this City, the Legislature was made over to the Democratic Party, thus enabling it to arrange Congress Districts of our State as shall redound to their advantage and our injury.

In conclusion, we again beg leave to state that our organization is as anxious for the purity, honor and success of the Republican Party as yourselves, that we are ready at all times to receive any complaints that may be made to our General Committee, and to do justice to all parties in interest, (and we trust the character of our President is sufficient guarantee on that score,) that no charges have been submitted against that Committee, either of refusing to redress grievances or of acts of injustice or party infidelity—that the parties seeking to use your Committee in the matter of reorganization are doing so in the interest of the portion of a party, as is seen in the fact that as soon as they found that they could not control the party machinery, in the management of which they took part under former reorganizations, they seceded from the committees and conventions authorized by the party, as formed by such reorganizations, and now ask your Committee to recognize their secession by ignoring and dissolving the central authority of the party in the county—that reorganization of the party in the past has brought no good; that at this time it will do no good; that such action on your part will be an assumption of power never before used against a local organization; that such act will widen the breach that exists in the party in the City, the effects of which will be felt throughout the State.

Very respectfully,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
JOSEPH W. HOWE,
JOHN COCHRANE,
HORACE GREELEY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

WILL THIS CONDUCE TO HARMONY?

Mr. MANIERRE moved that the reply be adopted, which was carried.

Mr. DAYTON—I regret to give a negative on that vote. I had no opportunity to do so before it was put to the meeting.

On motion the question was then reconsidered.

Mr. DAYTON said, while I acquiesce in a great many of the resolutions contained in that document, I do not think its ingenuity and the general spirit in which it is couched will contribute much to the peace and harmony of the party in the State. I believe that it should be clothed in a more harmonious character, and the fine theories prevading it in my opinion will produce and perpetuate additional disturbances. I believe we could have met the propositions of the State Central Committee in a different spirit and in a spirit which would have enabled us to come together as one party in opposition the Tammany ascendancy in this City.

Mr. LLOYD ASPINWALL also took exception to that portion of the reply which permitted certain Republicans to hold office under Tammany Hall.

Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART reminded the meeting that mixed commissions of Republicans and Democrats had always been recognized, and were passed into the statute book by legislative enactment and many of the most advanced Republicans held office under that law.

Mr. DAYTON called attention to the fact that the Police Commission was established by a preponderating influence in the Legislature of Republicans, in view of the great majority of the Democrats in this City; but there was no such reason now why such a compromise should be entered into with the Republicans.

Gen. FOSTER maintained that there was no compromise for mixed commissions with the Democrats, but that they dictated their terms to them, and if by that compromise half the Commissioners were Republican it did not make them worse. He denied that it made them Tammany Hall men, and asserted that the action of the State Central Committee during the last election gave a Democratic majority in the Legislature. They did not want the Republican Party to succeed, and they desired a split until the Presidential campaign of 1872, and though he desired a triumph, he did not think it possible.

Mr. MILLER did not believe a man could be said to be holding a position under Tammany Hall when he was holding an office appointed by Republican Commissioners, and these Commissioners appointed by the action of a mixed Legislature, long ago.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Mr. DAYTON said the real question resolved itself into the issue where office-holders of Tammany should exercise a controlling influence in the councils of the Republican Party.

The Chairman referred to the circumstances attending the appointment of mixed Commissions, and remarked he did not understand them to hold positions under Tammany. He protested against it, and rather considered the fact of their holding such a position an evidence of the strength of the united Republican Party.

Gen. COCHRANE could assert there was no possible Ring influence in the holding of these positions by the present incumbents, nor in their subordinates who were appointed by them. He denied the existence of a malignant spirit toward any other section of the Republican Party, but that there was a spirit of controversy he affirmed, and they would be untrue to their principles did they not advocate them with all the energy and power of which they were capable.

Col. FENN, as a colleague of Mr. DAYTON's, and on behalf of his constituents repudiated the sentiments alleged to him.

THE REPLY ADOPTED.

The question was then put to the meeting and carried.

On the motion of Gen. COCHRANE the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The State Central Committee, in the discharge of its supposed duties, has conveyed to this body certain charges of improprieties, preferred by disaffected recusants, designed to affect its political integrity, and to detract from its usefulness; and,

Whereas, Confiding that party fidelity and a laudable care for the welfare and efficacy of this organization prompted the Committee thus to demand our attention, we are disposed, without scrutinizing its powers, to acquiesce in the propriety of the suggestion with which its communication obviously is charged; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee, properly estimating the fatal effects of suffering its councils to be submitted, or its deliberations to be subjected, to the influence or direction of political adversaries, do hereby refer the matter of the communication from the State Central Committee to a Special Committee of five, with power to investigate and report back to this Committee, with all convenient speed, in all things fully thereon; and that all persons interested in the same are invited to present themselves before the Committe for examination or suggestion.

A WHITE-WASHING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following committee was appointed under the resolution: Gen. Cochrane, Lloyd Aspinwall, Isaac Dayton, Gen. Foster and John J. Gridley.

THE TWOMBLY CASE.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. HUGH NESBITT,

That the late action of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, whereby HORATIO W. TWOMBLY was denied the right to occupy the seat to which he was duly elected by his constituents, and whereby the majority of the electors of the Seventh Assembly District were disfranchised, was a bold usurpation of power and should excite the indignation and alarm of all good citizens throughout this State.

Resolved, That in this despotic act we recognize the audacious insolence of the Democratic leaders in this State who, having grown rich upon the plunder of the citizens, no longer scruple to defraud them violently of the right of representation.

Resolved, That the act of which we complain was in fact and in effect a fraudulent seizure of the rights of the people, and as the representative body of the Republican Party in this City, we most earnestly call upon the people to condemn it and the people who perpetrated it.

The Committee on By-laws presented a report, and the amended regulations were adopted *nem con.* The by-laws do not differ materially from those of last year.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Committee adjourned.

THE COMING HORSE.

Entries for the Four and Three Year-Old Stakes at Prospect Park—A Promising Lot of Youngsters.

The Prospect Park Stakes for four-year-old and three-year-old colts closed Wednesday night at No. 201 Montague-street, Brooklyn. The attendance of sporting men was large, and the announcement of the entries was looked for with great interest. The four-year-old colt stake is for colts and fillies, foaled in 1867, and to be trotted in October, 1871, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, $150 each—$50 at time of entrance, and $100 on or before the 1st of September, when all the money will be play or pay; $250 added by the Prospect Park Park Association. Two-thirds of the money to go to the winner; of the balance two-thirds to the second horse and one-third to the third horse. The entries last night in this stake were fourteen in number, making the amount to be trotted for large, and a good contest certain. The following is the list:

G. G. HAVILAND's two colts, *Gauntlet* and *Liberty*, both by *Hambletonian*; CARL BURR's three colts, *Dauntless*, *Bismarck* and *Aitcheson*, by *Hambletonian*; J. E. STEWARD's b. f. *Juno*, by *Hambletonian*; J. G. MEAD's b. f. *Lady Velvet*, by *Major Winfield*; E. W. TEAGLE's b. f. *Miss Miller*, by *Iron Duke*; JERRY MILLER's colt *Monroe*, by *Iron Duke*; Z. B. VAN WYCK's *Abdallah Maid*, by *Jupiter Abdallah*; owner's *Jupiter Star*, by *Abdallah*; ROBERT FLETCHER's filly *Lady of the Lake*, by *General Knox*; JOHN GARDNER's filly *Idol Girl*, by *Idol*, and CHARLES E. GREEN's filly, by *Gold Dust*.

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

The three-year-old colt stakes, for colts and fillies foaled in 1870, closed with twenty entries. This race is to be trotted in the Fall of 1873; entrance and conditions the same as in the four-year-old stake, except that it will be mile heats in harness. The entries made last night were as follows:

G. W. Howlands's br. f. Astoria, by Hambletonian.
Carl Burr's b. f. ——, by Hambletonian.
Charles Kerner's b. c. ——, by Major Winfield.
Carl Burr's b. c. ——, by Messenger Duroc.
Carl Burr's b. f. ——, by Messenger Duroc.
B. S. Hill's b. c. Professor, by Peacemaker.
Owner's b. c. Shooting Star, by Peacemaker.
Owner's b. c. Grosvenor, by Peacemaker.
Owner's b. c. Compromise, by Peacemaker.
E. Perrin's b. c. Topgallant, by Peacemaker.
F. J. Nodine's b. c. Interest, by Peacemaker.
Geo. Canniff's s. f. Lady Clinton, by Jupiter Abdallah.
J. A. Sherman's b. c. E. H. Sherman, by Idol.
A. Goldsmith's b. f. Ruth, by Woburn.
Edw. Thorne's b. c. ——, by Thorndale.
Edw. Thorne's b. c. ——, by Thorndale.
Chas. Kerner's b. f. ——, by Thorndale.
Geo. C. Hall's b. f. ——, by Daniel Lambert.
H. S. Hibner's b. f. ——, by Mambrunnello.
Geo. C. Hitchcock's b. f. Highland Girl, by Ashland.

The temperance men of Connecticut are to hold a State Convention, in New-Haven, on the 15th inst., and if thought advisable nominate an independent ticket for State officers. Hon. CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden, is named for Governor, and Lieut.-Gov. HOTCHKISS, for Lieutenant-Governor.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. DELIA DIXON, who died recently at No. 145 West Twenty-fourth-street, as was supposed, from the effects of injuries sustained, two years ago, on a Seventh-avenue car. Dr. RANDOLPH, who had attended the deceased, testified that death had resulted from softening of the brain, and considered that it had been caused by the fall in the car. Dr. RAMSEY, an Ex-Coroner, insisted that though the softening of the brain had been the direct cause of death, the injuries alluded to had had no effect. The jury held to Dr. RANDOLPH's theory, however, and so rendered a verdict.

The New-York Yacht Club held a general meeting at Delmonico's, last evening, and elected officers, heard reports of committees, and discussed the time and arrangements for the annual regatta. A beautiful present for Capt. FRANKLIN OSGOOD, to commemorate the victory of the *Magic*, last August, in the race for the Queen's Cup, was placed on the table, and received the plaudits of the members of the Club. It was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., and represents the hull of a yacht with a sail bent and driving before the wind aft, and Neptune riding a sea-horse in the fore. It stands on an irregular silver cross, and can be used for fruits, flowers, &c.

The Washington Market men are talking over the proposition for a sale of the property. A move is on foot quietly to ascertain what sum can be raised to bid for the property in case the sale goes on. No public meeting is proposed. There are 320 stands, which pay now $50,000 annually. This is besides the cellars, which are leased. More than 1,000 men are employed in the market and get their living from it. The proposition to change their business taking them by surprise, makes considerable excitement.

The last lecture of the American Institute course will be delivered this evening, at the Academy of Music, by HENRY MORTON, editor of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Philadelphia, and recently elected President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. From very favorable notices which have appeared in the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers, of his lectures lately delivered in those cities, we are well assured that the entertainment to be given this evening, on the subject of "Light and Vision," will contain many novel illustrations and experiments, which will present in a striking manner many optical phenomena.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies of the late JAMES WATSON, the County Auditor, was held this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted that the Common Council attend the obsequies in a body, on next Sunday, from the late residence of the deceased. The following gentlemen were appointed the pall-bearers: His Honor the Mayor, Wm. M. Tweed, Thomas Coman, John McQuade, Peter B. Sweeny, James Barker, Matthew T. Brennan, H. W. Genet, Richard B. Connolly, Chas. A. Loew, Owen Brennan, Joseph Dowling. The Committee then adjourned.

CHAS. MELVILLE, a well-known equestrian attached to the Fourteenth-street Circus, was charged at the Jefferson Market Court by the RIZARELLE BROS., actors employed at the Tammany Theatre, with having a valuable saddle in his possession which was stolen from them. On the statement of MELVILLE that he purchased the article from ABBOTT, the clown, who in his turn bought it from PALMER, of Niblo's Theatre, the case was adjourned to this morning to procure the attendance of these witnesses.

By a reference to the building list of the week, published in another column, it will be seen that JOSEPH P. HALE, the owner of the factory in Thirty-fifth-street, by the fall of which several lives were recently lost, contemplates the re-erection of the building. The new factory is to be on the same site and is to be twenty-six feet eight inches in front, 197 feet in depth, and eight stories in height.

Capt. ALLAIRE and Detective FINN, of the Fourth Ward Police, succeeded last evening in arresting "Big Mike," a notorious scoundrel, who endeavored to murder HOFFMAN, the proprietor of a gambling-house at No. 32 Bayard-street, on Tuesday last. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING, today, at the Tombs. It will be remembered that MIKE first fired a pistol at HOFFMAN, and then stabbed him.

HENRY HAYS, colored, of No. 130 Leonard-street, caused the arrest of JAMES ARMSTRONG, also colored, for an assault upon him with a sharp knife, on Sept. 29, when the complainant was so severely wounded as to be confined to the hospital ever since. Justice DOWLING held ARMSTRONG, who is a steward on a ship, for trial.

GUSTAVUS A. PETERSON, of No. 61 Market-street, was assaulted in the Fourth Ward yesterday by JOHN SUPPLE, who stabbed him in the thigh with a knife. SUPPLE was held for trial by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Microscope and its Revelations." Lecturer, Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, ROBERT MARTINEQUE was held for trial on a charge of presenting a revolver at BENJAMIN DERRICK and CHARLES R. REARSON, and threatening to shoot them.

BROOKLYN.

Fire-Marshal KEADY's report shows that there were in Brooklyn, during the past month, twenty-six fires, by which twenty-eight buildings were partially destroyed, and a total damage of $139,000 wrought, covered by $140,000 insurance. One person was severely burned by kerosene, and one killed by the fall of a pillar.

The clothing-store of Messrs. SMITH & GREY, at No. 95 Broadway, Eastern District, was entered by burglars some time during Wednesday night and robbed of $2,500 worth of clothing. Entrance was obtained through the scuttle, on the roof. A young man who slept in the store knew nothing about the robbery until he woke up to commence business yesterday morning.

By the weekly report of the Superintendents of the Poor, it appears that there are now 2,637 inmates in the county institutions at Flatbush, an increase of seventy-three during the past week. There are in the hospital thirty-nine small-pox patients, an increase of two during the period mentioned.

It appeared yesterday morning that the affray that took place on board the ship *Black Prince*, at the foot of Main-street, on Wednesday night, was of a more serious nature than was surmised at the time. The indications are that JOHNSON, who was knocked overboard by JOSEPH CLEARY, will die from the wound received by the blow dealt him on the head by the latter. CLEARY has been arrested.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the corvette *Omaha*, twelve guns, will soon come out of the dry-dock, to be succeeded by the *Wachusetts*, nine guns, which is to receive a new propeller, and be fitted for sea. The *Canandaigua* will succeed the *Wachusetts*.

THOMAS MABER died at the City Hospital, yesterday, of injuries received last week by being run over by a locomotive on the South-side Railroad.

THOMAS F. POWERS, Inspector of Boilers, reports that during the last three months he tested 624 boilers, thirty-eight of which he found deficient and had removed. There were during the time in question twelve deaths caused by explosions.

CHARLES L. KIERNAN brought action in the Supreme Court, yesterday, against GEORGE SCHEILLEN to recover $963 for services rendered as a physician. The jury gave him a verdict for $100.

LONG ISLAND.

In relation to the Bridge bill the people of Queens County are taking the ground that if the bridge will be built out and out by the Counties of Queens and New-York, and made a free bridge, they will support it. The objection seems to be on account of the fact that after the county pays $2,000,000 for the structure, it is owned by a few men who only contribute $20,000. The entire county with the exception of a few of the residents of Long Island City, are opposed to the scheme in its present shape.

THOMAS MCDORMATT, who relieved the people of College Point on Wednesday of their New-York papers, much to their disgust, was fined by Justice QUARTERMAN, yesterday, $25. He said that it was only a trick, meant as a joke, but neither Mr. STILLWAGEN or the Justice saw it in that light.

Yesterday, while some boys were snowballing on the corner of Central-avenue and Fourth-street, a man threw some vitriol on them from an upper window, causing them to run howling through the streets. As the acid was somewhat diluted, it did not injure the boys much.

The East River Ferry Company will commence laying two walks across South-street, opposite their James-street Ferry-house, today. The crossing of the street at this place has been almost impassable the past week on account of the slush.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The carriage factory of Mr. JAMES KEAL, at Tremont, took fire about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and before the flames could be extinguished the building with its contents was completely destroyed. Loss estimated at $8,000, which was fully covered by insurance. A tenement-house adjoining the carriage factory, occupied by Mr. JOSEPH THWAITE, was also set on fire and nearly demolished, causing a loss of $2,500, upon which there was no insurance.

Mr. WM. STEWART MCCLELLAN, whose arrest for an alleged fraud on the New-Haven Railroad, and release on bail, was noticed a few days ago, has since been surrendered by his sureties, and is now in the charge of Sheriff BRUNDGE.

Mr. JAMES T. ROGERS, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Mamaroneck, died on Wednesday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Recorder's Court at Paterson, yesterday morning, a colored young Benedict named LAZARUS, applied to have his wife, an interesting white female, restored to him. The bereaved husband is a cook in New-York at present, but some time ago occupied a similar position in Utica, where he met the girl CAROLINE BECK, and succeeded in making her his wife. CAROLINE formerly resided with a private family in Paterson, and becoming tired of matrimonial life with her *Othello*, left him and returned to Paterson. As she insisted on supporting herself and remaining aloof from LAZARUS, the Recorder informed the latter that he was powerless to aid him.

The Essex County Woman Suffrage Association held a regular meeting Wednesday night, at the residence of Miss ELIZA CHASE, No. 1 Sherman-avenue. Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS, President, read a paper on the inequality of woman and man in respect to educational advantages. She touched forcibly on the policy of the Universities of England in shutting their doors against women. Mrs. RAVENHILL read "The Vagabond," with much dramatic effect, and the meeting was pronounced a profitable one.

Late yesterday afternoon, THOMAS CAHILL, living at No. 64 Oxford-street, Newark, entered the office of Police Judge MILLS, evidently terribly frightened. He asserted that he had just had a little altercation with PATRICK HERON, of Brill-street, and while defending himself HERON drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at him, and fortunately missed his mark. Both men are employes in the smelting works at Newark, and HERON is known to be a dangerous character, having fired twice at another man last Summer. While CAHILL was making the charge HERON walked into the office, also to make a charge against CAHILL for assault and battery, not knowing that CAHILL was there. He was immediately locked up for an examination.

The new charter for Hoboken embodies a number of important changes. The Board of Police Commissioners is to be done away with, and the Common Council will have entire control of the Police Department. The city printing is to be given to the lowest bidder, irrespective of politics, or of the circulation of the paper. The financial year is to begin on the 15th of May, and the city officers' salaries have been fixed at the following amounts: Mayor, $800; Treasurer, $500; Assessor, $3,000, out of which he is to pay his assistants; Recorder, $1,200; City Clerk, $2,500, out of which amount he is to pay assistants; Collector, $2,000; Street Commissioner, $1,000; eight Councilmen, each, $600; Corporation Attorney, $1,200. The salaries are to be paid monthly.

The Chinese, who celebrate their new year on the 18th of February, are making great preparations for the event, this being the 2000th anniversary. In Belleville, N. J., the Chinamen in the employ of Capt. HERVEY will be given a Holiday, and assisted to enjoy it. Work will be suspended and the day given up to hilarity. Already preparations are being made for the event.

The funeral of the late Detective GEORGE STRATFORD took place yesterday, from No. 226 Bay-street, Jersey City. The entire Police force of the First and Second Precincts was in attendance, together with the members of the Board of Police Commissioners and Engine Company No. 4. The Captains of the four Police Precincts acted as pall-bearers.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the case of Constable JOHNSON, tried for an atrocious assault on MICHAEL LAWRENCE, was concluded. It was given in evidence that the plaintiff had attacked defendant with an ax, and that the beating which JOHNSON inflicted was only given in self-defense. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—A General Court-martial has been convened here for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. It is composed as follows: Lieut.-Col. James Roberts, Fourth Artillery, President. Captains—Richard Loder, Fourth Artillery; S. S. Elder, First Artillery. Lieutenants—G. F. Barstow, Third Artillery; Wm. E. Van Reed, Fifth Artillery; J. W. Murry, First Artillery; M. C. Greer, Fourth Artillery; William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; J. M. Califf, Third Artillery; F. V. Greene, Fourth Artillery; and Capt. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, Judge-Advocate. Quite a flutter was caused among the officers of the Artillery School, of the grade of Second Lieutenant, at the receipt of a circular from the War Department inquiring as to which of the infantry regiments they would prefer to be transferred to. About five officers from each artillery regiment will be acquired to fill the vacancies in the infantry service. The officers here seem not anxious to serve in that branch of the service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—First Lieuts. O. M. Mitchell and Robert Craig, of the Fourth Artillery, and Second Lieuts. C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery, have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to report without delay to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. Col. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, is ordered to repair to this city, bringing with him certain records. First Lieut. Alexander Grant, of the First Cavalry, is ordered to accompany a detachment from St. Louis to the Division of the Pacific. Capt. Parker, of the Twelfth Infantry, is assigned to similar duty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed dull. The following are the closing quotations:

	1¼ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	....	91¾
Consols for account	....	91¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	89⅞	89⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	89	89
United States 10-40s	....	89
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	....	110
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	18¼
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. R. Shares	....	28½

LONDON, Feb. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money and 91¾@91⅞ for the account. American Securities quiet: United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, 90⅛; 1865, 89⅞; 1867, 89; Ten-forties, 89. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central easier at 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed irregular after a period of dullness and downward tendency; Middling Upland, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named to sail from Savannah or Charleston in December, at 7⅜d. for Middling Upland, and in January or February at 7¼d. for Middling Upland; and on ship named to sail from New-Orleans February or March, at 8d. for Middling Orleans. PROVISIONS—Pork easier at 95s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum firmer at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon; Turpentine, 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11½ A. M.—COTTON flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS easier; WHEAT—California White, 12s. 1d.@12s. 2d.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d. @11s. 3d.; Winter, 11s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM closed yesterday firmer at 54½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 2—1½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞d. for money; 91¾d.@92d. for the account. American Securities and Stocks quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS dull. BACON, 51s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross receipts, 945 bales; exports, to the Continent, 815 bales; sales, 525 bales; stock, 12,028 bales. FLOUR dull but held firmly; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT quiet; Choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 75@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2; Fair to Good, $1 60@$1 85; Common, $1 57@$1 58; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 65. CORN—White Southern dull, irregular and lower at 86c.@90c.; Yellow Southern active at 82c.@83c. OATS in good demand at 56c.@58c. PROVISIONS steady but less active. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c. WHISKY dull at 95c.@96c. BEEVES—Market closed with moderate activity at about last week's prices. The offerings this week were slightly better than those of last week. We quote first quality at $5 25@$6 50; medium, $5@$5 25; inferior to ordinary at $4@$4 75. Receipts, 1,541; sales, 1,036. SWINE very scarce and higher, though toward the close of the week the supply became somewhat better. We quote at $10 50@$11. Receipts, 3,164. SHEEP—Common in full supply, with a limited inquiry; good less plentiful and wanted. We quote fair to good at $4 50@$5 75; good to extra at $5 75@$6 50; extra at $6 75@$7. Receipts, 2,634.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and firm. WHEAT steady at $1 26¼ for No. 2, cash; $1 27⅞, seller March; during the afternoon, irregular at $1 27, cash, for No. 2. CORN quiet at 51¼c., cash; 52¾c., seller March; during the afternoon, 52c., cash; 53c., seller March, for No. 2. OATS firm and higher at 46¾c.@47c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 87c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES steady at 87½c.@88c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. Mess PORK, $22 25@$22 37½. LARD, 12⅜c.@12½c. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady at $8 50@$8 75. Live HOGS dull at $7. CATTLE dull and lower at $3 50@$6 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 40@$5 50; Double Extra Winter, $5 75@$6; Family, $7 40@$8 50. WHEAT—Low grades declined, but No. 2 Red Winter and higher grades maintained; No. 2 Red Winter inspected, $1 47. CORN heavy; Mixed and Yellow on track, in bulk, at 47c.@50c. OATS dull at 48c.@49c., in bulk. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE firm and unchanged. HIGHWINES steady at 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $22 50; Bulk Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11½c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c. LARD—Choice, 12½c. HOGS lower at $7 25@$7 75. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls.; $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 53. CORN dull; sale 1 car-load at 83c. OATS held at 58c. for Western. BARLEY nominally 90c.@$1 for Canada. RYE inactive. PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c.@94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80, ℔ ton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—COTTON firm, with a fair demand for higher grades; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR dull; holders anxious to sell; Family offered at $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull; holders anxious to sell; Red, $1 35. CORN firm, with a fair demand, at 53c.@58c. RYE firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2, 48c.@50c. BARLEY firm, with a fair demand. PROVISIONS closed weak, with but little demand. Mess PORK sold at $22, and dull. LARD, 12c.@12¼c. BULK MEATS—8c. for Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. for Sides. BACON—9½c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Sides, small sales; holders ask ¼c.@½c. higher. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,400 head. WHISKY in good demand at full prices.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—TOBACCO—Sales 50 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$6 75; low to medium Leaf, $6 25@$14 75. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c. BAGGING—Nothing done. HEMP and FLAX, $24@$25. FLOUR firm; extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN a shade firmer; receipts light. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c.; plain, 15c. WHISKY quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; do. Orleans, 16c.@16⅛c. FLOUR firm, but less active; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT unchanged; Ohio Red, $1 60; White, $1 80@$1 85. RYE held at 97c. CORN less active; Yellow, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80c. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. GROCERIES—Stock scarce and very small business. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY steady at 94c.@95c.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—WHEAT—Little doing and holders very firm; sales, small lot Extra Amber Indiana at $1 70. RYE quiet, with but little offering. CORN unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales, 1 car-load No. 1 New Western Mixed at 87c. BARLEY—Stock small and holders very firm; sales, 1 car-load No. 2 two-rowed State at 90c. OATS quiet and steady at 63c.@65c. for State and Western.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash nominally $1 40; No. 2, $1 37. CORN steady with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 58½c.; Low Mixed, 55c. OATS firm with a fair demand; No. 1, 50½c.; No. 2, 48½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet at 14⅜c.@14½c.; receipts, 3,000 bales; shipments, 5,805 bales. FLOUR active at $5 50@$8 50. OATS steady. CORN dull at 63c.@64c. LARD quiet at 12c.@14c. PORK dull and nominal. BACON firm; Sides, 12c.@13c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 10½c.@11½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2@$3 15; Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 46½c.@47c., for Southern packages. RESIN steady at $1 85 for Strained, and $5 for Pale. TAR at $1 65. COTTON closes quiet at 14½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Extra at $1 50; No. 1 at $1 40. CORN firm and scarce at 63c.@65c. OATS steady at 48c.@50c. HOGS, $6 75.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,781 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,121 bales; coastwise, 17 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 69,510 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON weak, but demand fair; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; receipts, net, 6,198 bales; gross, 6,368; exports, to Vera Cruz, 250 bales; sales, 7,950 bales; stock, 228,186 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red held at $1 35. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude, nothing doing; Refined nominal at 24c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14⅝c.; receipts, 3,710 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,957 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 91,128 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 150 bales; exports, coastwise, 617 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 2,835 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; receipts, 1,561 bales; exports, coastwise, 245 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 61,461 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,672 bales; exports coastwise, 3,209 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,284 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14⅝c.; receipts, 2,532 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,593 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 39,583 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; receipts, net, 515 bales; gross, 830 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

MOST PERSONS STUMBLE BLINDLY THROUGH life, wasting half their power. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at No. 389 Broadway will tell you where and how to use your power.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star	Feb. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M. For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:20 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00. 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 2—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—G. T. Henry, R. Woodward, Thos. Wilson, H. S. Reedal, James Phipps, G. R. Jesson, P. P. McSweeny, W. Stockdale, T. F. Norelli, Thos. Smethurst, Thos. Walsh, R. J. Jackaberry, John Boice, E. Winters, John Charlesworth, Hon. W. W. Murphy and wife, H. Chapman, wife and 2 children, W. G. Hall and wife, Mrs. Small and child, Miss Small, Miss Reedal, Miss A. Lisemann, Mrs. Dunn and servant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:09 | Sun sets.....5:20 | Moon sets...5:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:00 | Gov. Island.6:49 | Hell Gate...8:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamers Charleston, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Clara Killan, (Br.,) Morrell, Tybee for orders, Boyd & Hicken; Figalia Maggoorie, (Aust.,) Pessnarch, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.

Bark Gem, (Br.,) Govern, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs J. W. Beard, (Br.,) Caster, Cork or Falmouth, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; W. D. Andrews, Jenkins, Satilla, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. A. D. Sawyer, Drisko, Barbados and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Florence Mayo, Miller, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; E. K. Dresser, Reed, Baltimore, William Chalmers; Adelia, (Br.,) Kingston, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.) Lochead, Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 179 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 24, at 3½ A. M., passed a National steamer, bound E.; 25th, at 2 A. M., lat. 47 40, lon. 40 32, passed steam-ship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool; 26th, 8:25 A. M., lat. 46 44, lon. 42 38, passed a steamer bound E., supposed the City of Paris.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Stead, Providence, with iron to C. C. & H. Tabor.

Steam-ship Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia, with coal to J. H. Moore.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Jan. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Jan. 14, and Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Roche, Bros. & Coffey. Left no vessels at Grand Turk; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with variable winds; Dec. 21 on the outward passage, Bermuda bearing S. E. by E. 160 miles, passed a large number of dead cattle and a quantity of wrecked material, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water; Jan. 29, lat. 36 58, lon. 74, passed a vessel's cabin painted white; Feb. 1, off Barnegat, passed a vessel's bowsprit, with all the head gear attached.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with light variable winds.

Bark Giuseppe Rocco, (Ital.,) Pollio, Genoa Dec. 3, with mdse. to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Lady Elizabeth, (of London,) Corbitt, Shanghai Oct. 7, with teas to Arkell & Tufts. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, New-Orleans Jan. 22, with mdse. to master.

Brig Isola, (of Castine,) Snowman, Aux Cayes 33 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage, and been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras; was 11 ds. beating through the passage, and 8 ds. from east end of Cuba to Hatteras by the Old Bahama Channel; Jan. 25, Hans Jameson, seaman, aged 22 years, was knocked overboard while reefing the mainsail and drowned; Jan. 20, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Arthramalo, from Portland, for Savannah.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, St. Marc, Hayti, 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds; left in port schr. Daring, (Br.,) for Boston in 6 ds.; sld. in co. with schr. Sassacus, for Boston; steam-ship Republic, (Haytian,) (formerly the Quaker City,) Gorman, was ldg. for New-York, and would sail in about 10 ds.; the bark Cleopatra, (of London,) Sidney, with logwood, sunk in the harbor, would be condemned.

Brig Fanny H. Jennings, (of Calais,) Noble, New-Orleans Dec. 18, with sugar, molasses, &c., to Ysnaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, since then heavy N. and N. E. gales, and was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Haney, Matanzas Jan. 20, with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with brig J. & G. Wright, for New-York, and Harry, for Boston; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with light, variable winds.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Boston,) Comery, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light, variable winds.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds; Jan. 26, lat. 31, lon. 73 05, spoke brig Warrior, (Br.,) from St. Kitts for New-York, 10 ds. out; left in port schr. Annie Whiting, for New-York, next day.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Pender, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate northerly winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Rising Sun, hence disg., schrs. Ella Fish, do., Keokuk, do., Ricardo Barros, for New-York, in 5 ds.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., for New-London. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. General Banks, Woodbury, Bucksville, S. C., 20 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 23, in a heavy northerly squall, lost part of deck-load of naval stores.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. winds.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Miniatitlan, Mex., 21 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Moss & Ward—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds; Jan. 23, lat. 27 17, lon. 79 20, spoke ship Genevieve Strickland, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 9 ds. out.

Schr. Eugene, Duke, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Bessie Morris, (of Philadelphia,) Allen, St. Martin's 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. D. Talbot, Amesbury, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to master. Jan. 29, 50 miles E. from Hatteras, spoke brig Courier, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bearse, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. S. B. Wheeler, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. J. A. Bishop, Alexander, Washington, N. C., 16 ds., with cotton and naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. J. H. Northrup, Hanton, Virginia.

Schr. Alice, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Point-a-Petre, Guad., 21 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had moderate weather up to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with N. E. winds.

Below.

Schr. Rable F. Staples, Coffin, from New-Orleans; schr. A. Denike, Jones, from New-Orleans, with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool; Glaucus, from New-York.

Brig Lena, from Demerara.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 31.—Arr. brig Pomona, Mobile 23 ds., for Portland; schr. Lamoine, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston.

Sld. schrs. M. R. G., (Br.,) Iris, (Br.,) James W. Haig, Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Pampero, (Br.,) White Sea, Alice T., (Br.,) Anna D. Price, and Frank M. Freeman.

The steamer Mahoning cut up the ice this morning, and the harbor is now clear. Wind, S. W., thick, and rainy.

Feb. 1, sld. steamers Mahoning and Moccasin; 8½ A. M., wind W., fresh, thick.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner. She reports passing in for Baltimore brig Carriere, from Palermo. Also arr., schr. Mary A. Hupper, from Matanzas, for New-York; schr. Lewis C. Benton, from Tangier, for Providence.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Emily Lowther, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, from Liverpool, arr. 1st inst., is consigned to Nesmith & Sons, and reports coming the southern passage, and had fine weather.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Arr. ship Glendower, from New-Orleans Dec. 19, with 3,895 bales of cotton; and bark Valentia, from Savannah Dec. 20, with 887 bales of cotton.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The steam-ship Erin, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Jan. 18, for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 2.—The Allan steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland Jan. 21, touched at Moville yesterday on her way to Liverpool and proceeded.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1871.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,025,561 23
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums and annuities	$5,753,226 90	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	816,489 49	$6,569,716 39
		$19,595,277 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death, $1,283,863 12; Less received from reinsurance, 5,000 00		$1,278,863 12
Purchased policies	521,603 65	
Life annuities and reinsurance	28,401 25	
Dividends to policy-holders	1,058,929 41	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	665,114 68	
Advertising and physicians' fees	98,478 59	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps	267,788 96	3,919,178 66
		$15,676,097 96
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in bank and in Trust Company	$1,217,981 13	
Invested in United States stocks (market value, $2,-445,227 50,) cost	2,261,087 49	
Invested in New-York City bank stock (market value, $46,377,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks (market value, $1,769,745,) cost	1,757,343 27	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,734,008 65	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $15,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $6,000,-000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	6,415,830 00	
Loans on existing policies	926,410 96	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	691,859 12	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	564,478 11	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	65,600 23	$15,676,097 96
Excess of market value of securites over cost		202,419 74
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$15,878,517 70
Appropriated as follows:		
Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	$167,400 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	150,558 00	
Deposit for minors	71 44	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, insuring $110,450,897 92 participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlisle, net premium; $895,460 65 non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlisle	$14,107,224 19	
Return premium 1870, and prior thereto, payable during the year	300,856 03	14,726,109 66
Divisible surplus		$1,152,408 04

During the year 9,925 policies have been issued, insuring $27,141,994 84

From the Undivided Surplus of $1,152,408 04 the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) No. 92 Grand-st.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, (Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, (Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Co., Dry Goods,) Nos. 82 and 84 Worth-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 107 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner of Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co., Crockery,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres. and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets, $1,588,588 27

GRANTS EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

ACCIDENT POLICIES.

The TRAVELERS issues General Accident Policies by the month or year, insuring against accidents by machinery, accidents from the use of tools and implements, accidents that occur in the usual and lawful avocations of life, as well as accidents of travel. Policies written by Agents. Number of Accident Policies written last year, 29,359; premiums for the same, $521,710 30.

INSURES ALL CLASSES.

The TRAVELERS insures all classes of men under its General Accident Policies—Merchants, Bankers, Editors, Insurance Agents, Clerks, Business Men, Working Men, Carpenters, Machinists, Blacksmiths, &c., as well as Traveling Men. Every man liable to accidents should have a Policy. Thousands of prominent business men hold our General Accident Policies.

PAID 13,742 CLAIMS.

The TRAVELERS is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in America, and has been in successful business for nearly seven years. It has written over 200,000 General Accident Policies, and paid to its policy-holders, for death or injury by accident, an average of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY, ever since the Company began business.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE POLICIES.

The TRAVELERS issues full Life and Endowment Policies, of all approved forms. All Policies non-forfeitable. Its Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Payment Policies can be converted into Endowments, at the option of the insurant. This feature is original with this Company. Its policies unite undoubted Security and Low rates under a Definite Contract.

AMPLE SECURITY.

The TRAVELERS has actual cash assets of $1,588,588 27. After deducting a sufficient sum to reinsure every outstanding policy in both departments, (*New-York Standard*,) and providing for every liability—except capital stock—the net assets, AS ADDITIONAL SECURITY TO POLICY-HOLDERS, is $641,277 29. It has $371,000 deposited with State Departments for the security of all policy-holders.

LOW RATES.

The favorite premium system of the TRAVELERS, is the Low Rate Cash Plan. It sells INSURANCE rather than future "dividends,"—so much insurance for so much money. The uncertainty and dissatisfaction of the note system is avoided. There is no increase of premiums, or decrease of insurance. The security is ample, and the insurance is furnished at low cost.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
GEORGE B. LESTER, Actuary.
CHAS. E. WILSON, Ass't Sec'y.

JANUARY, 1871.

New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. R. M. JOHNSON, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

THE NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD,

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

REMOVAL.

THE EVENING MAIL HAS REMOVED TO No. 34 PARK-ROW, CORNER OF BEEKMAN-ST.

HARDWOOD BOARDS AND VENEERS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,

Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st., New-York.
Factory Nos. 291 Monroe-st., and 398 Madison-st.
Send for catalogue and price list.

DR. O'LEARY LECTURES, TO-NIGHT, on the AIR PASSAGES AND HEART,

And their more common disturbances: Croup, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Palpitation, Suffocation, &c.

Extensively illustrated.

Admission, 25 Cents.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.